LAST DAYS OF TAGORE

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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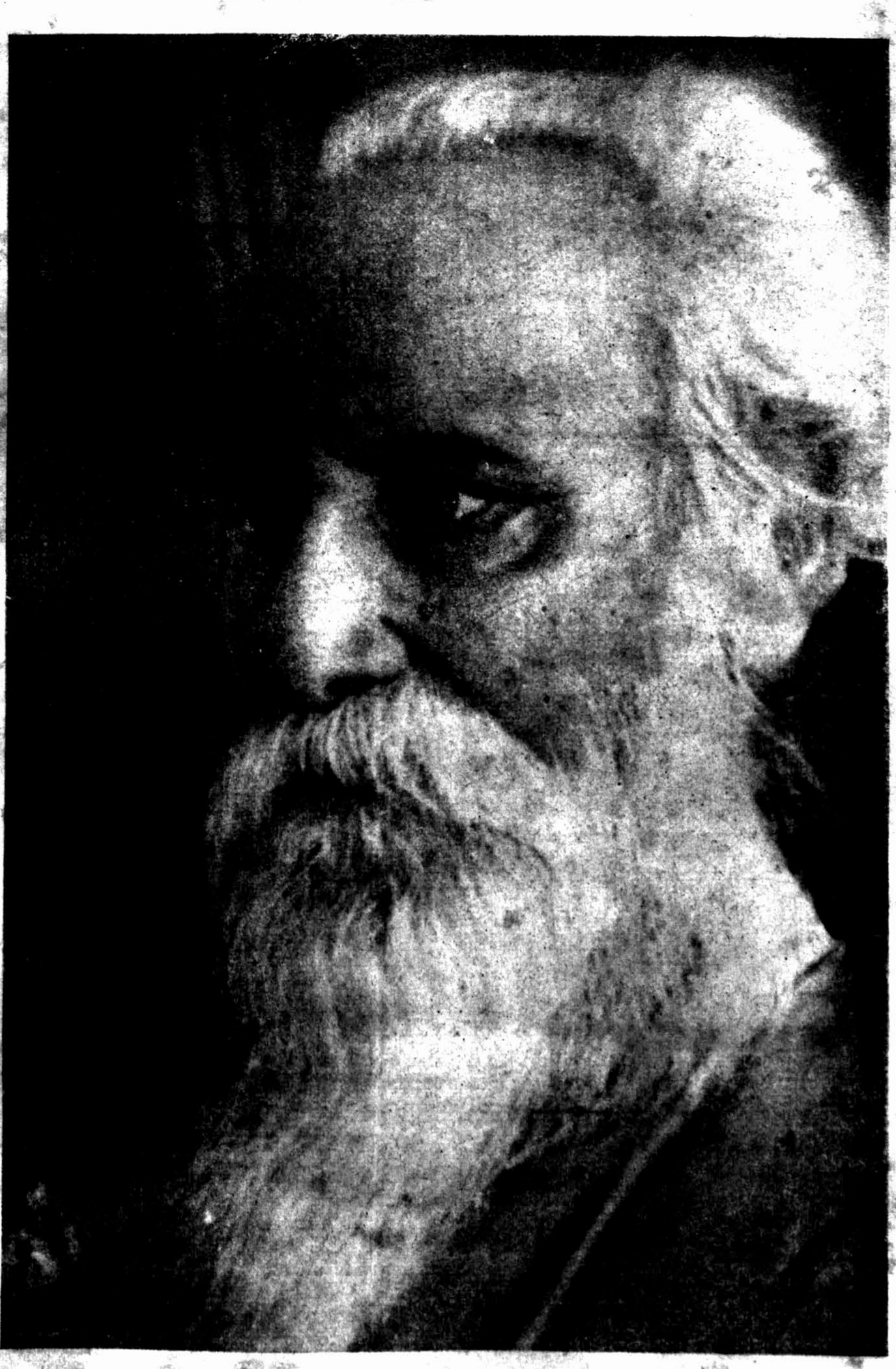
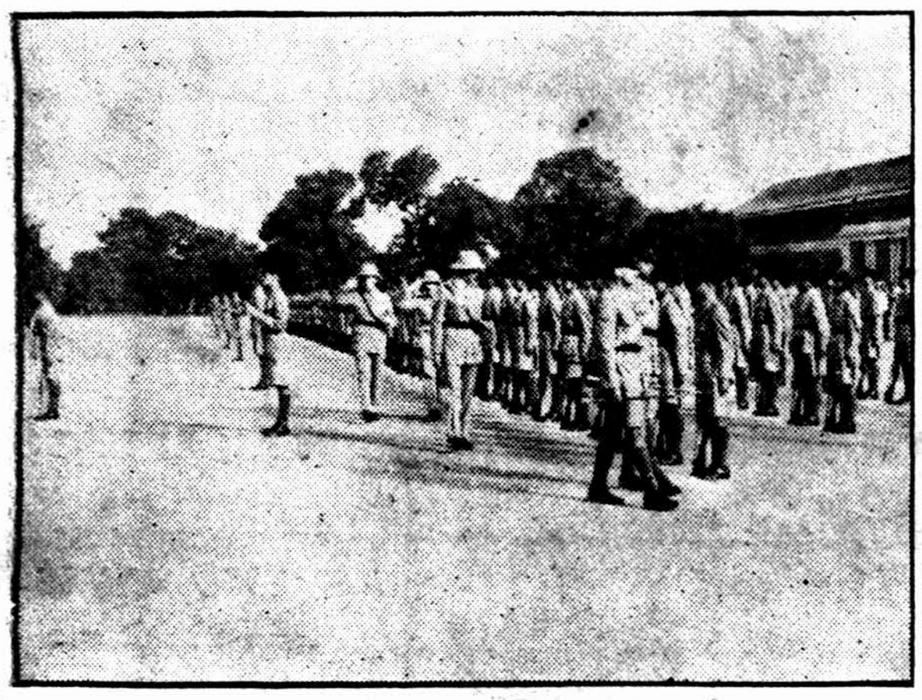
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

TAGORE IS DEAD. LONG LIVE TAGORE!



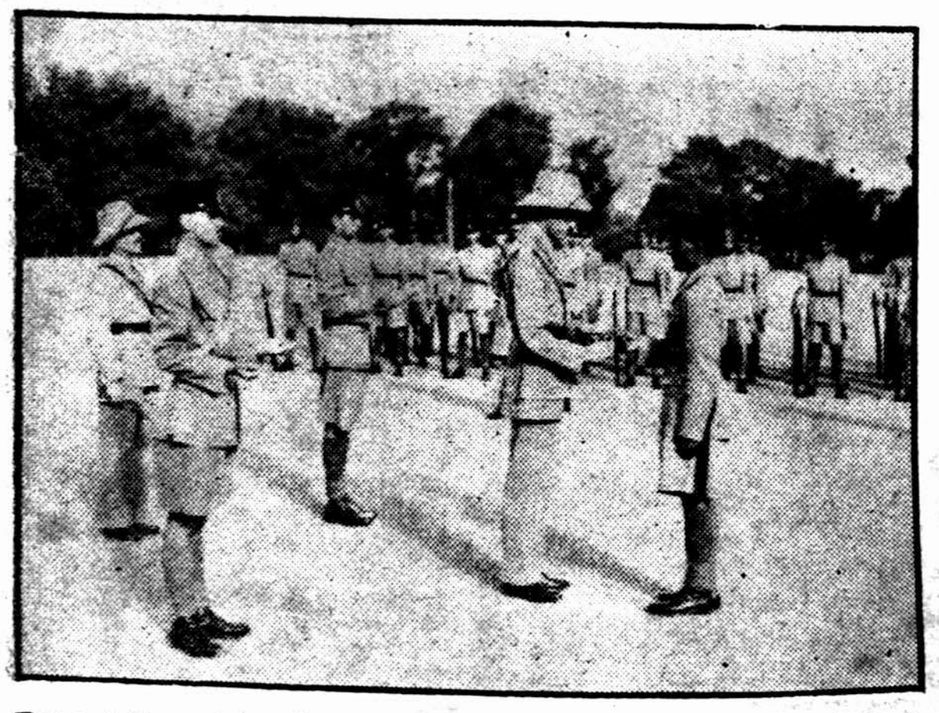
INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

Passing Out Parade



Inspection of Gentlemen Cadets by the Commandant. He is preceded by his orderlies, who are Gentlemen Cadets, specially chosen.

The Commandant gives his last word of advice to final term cadets before departure to their various units.

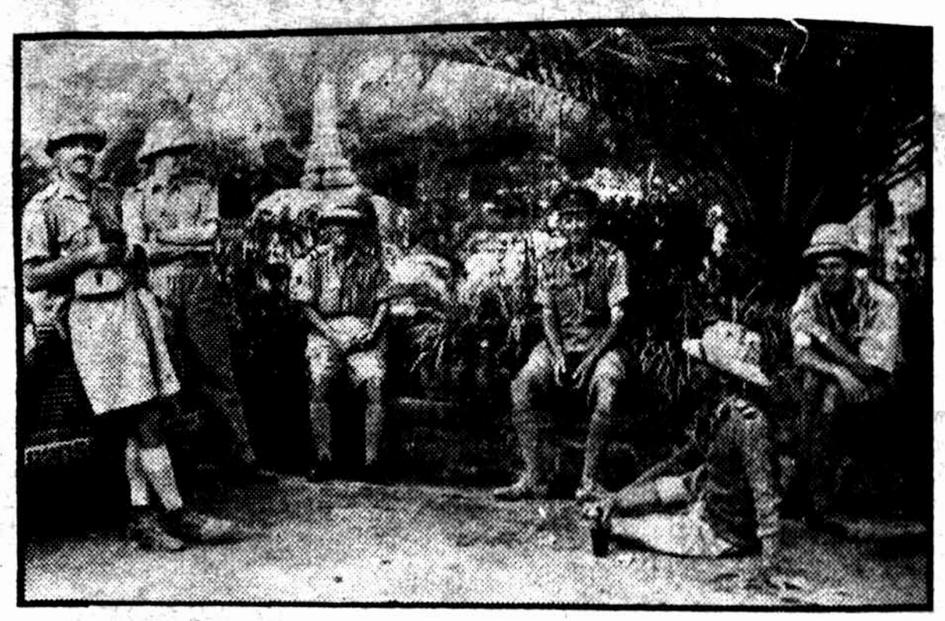


Presentation of the spurs to Gentleman Cadet Shujaat Ali Khan for equitation.

A group of young officers of the Indian Royal Air Force.

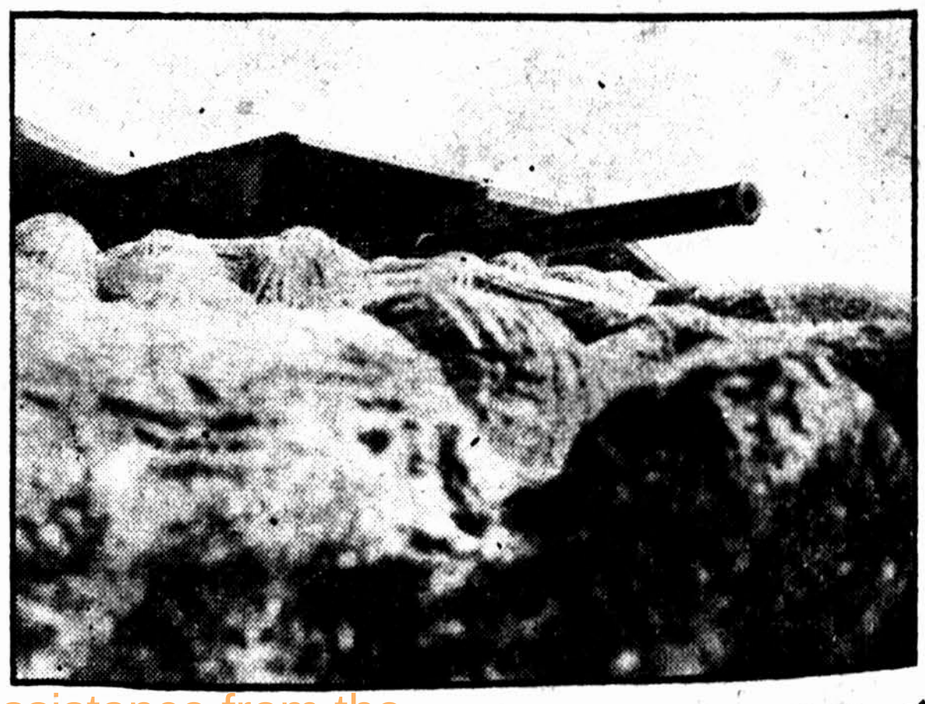
INDIAN TROOPS ENTER ASMARA

The General with other officers photographed on the verandah of the Secretariat building with an Italian officer immediately after negotiations for the occupation of the city had been completed.



Officers of the first unit to enter Asmara. The officers on the left lead the way into the city.

NEAR MASSAWA—AN ITALIAN EMISSARY ARRIVES.
The emissary, an officer of the Italian Navy, is blind-folded again before being allowed to return.



The heavy guns at Singapore are well camouflaged; fixed at strategic points they stand guard over the entrance of the Straits.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 17, 1941

THE DELIVERER WILL BE BORN IN INDIA!

HIS TESTAMENT

On this page we reproduce the address delivered by Rabindranath Tagore on his 80th birthday celebrated at Santiniketan on the first day of the Bengali New Year.

This is the last public declaration made by Tagore.

With the advent of this year I have completed my eighty years of life. From the point I have now reached, I am enabled to see in clear perspective the vast stretch of time which I have already traversed.

As I take a detached view of the beginning and development of my existence, I feel that in my own life as well as in the psychology of my country a fundamental cleavage from the past has taken place. Believe me this change has within it a profound cause of personal grief for myself.

"Our direct contact with the larger world of man was linked up with the contemporary history of the English people whom we came to know in those earlier days. It was mainly through their mighty literature that we formed our ideas with regard to these newcomers to our Indian shores. In those days the type of learning that was served out to us was neither plentiful nor diverse nor was the spirit of scientific enquiry very much in evidence. Thus our scope being strictly limited it was the prevailing fashion among the elite of those days to fall back upon the language and literature of the English. Their days and nights were eloquent with the stately declamations of Burke, with Macaulay's long-rolling sentences; discussions centred upon Shakespeare's drama and Byron's poetry and above all upon the large-hearted liberalism of the nineteenth century English politics.

Faith In English Generosity

"Though tentative attempts were being made for gaining our national independence at heart we had not lost faith in the philanthropy and generosity of the English race. This belief was so firmly rooted in the sentiments of our leaders that they hoped that the victor would of himself pave the path of freedom for the vanquished.

"This belief was based upon the fact that England at the time provided the persecuted all over the world with a home and shelter in her hospitable land. Anyone who had striven for the integrity of his nation was sure to receive the most warm-hearted welcome at the hands of the English. Thus in their character I had seen the purest ideal of philanthropy and I was led to set them on the pedestal of my highest respect. The generosity of their nature had not yet been vitiated by Imperialist pride. Their noble nature was to us a source of perpetual admiration. About this time I had the opportunity of listening to the speeches of John Bright both in and outside the Parliament. Even as a boy I was struck with his largeness of heart which over-flowed all narrow national bounds and spread its influence far afield. That is why even in these days when English had fallen from her former grace. I remember and cherish my recollections of those other days.

"Certainly that spirit of abject dependence upon the innate goodness of our rulers was no matter for pride. What was remarkable, however, was the wholehearted way in which we gave our recognition to human greatness even when it revealed itself in the foreigner. The best and the noblest gifts of humanity cannot be the monopoly of a particular race or country, its scope may not be limited nor may it be regarded as the miser's hoard buried underground. That is why the English literature which nourished our minds in the past even now conveys its deep resonance to the recesses of our heart.

THE TOILERS

As I look around this dear old earth
I see the vast wave of common mass
traversing by diverse ways
the endless track from life to death,
urged on by common human needs
from times immemorial.
It is they that row
and they that sit at the helm.
It is they that sow the seeds
and they that toil at the harvest.
They remain the same through ages
—the toilers.

The sceptres snap,
the war-drums beat no more,
columns of victory
stand in stupid silence,
bloodshot eyes and bloodstained hands
hide in history's pages.
But they toil on
at home and abroad,
by the sea and by the rivers,
here and there and everywhere.

Their million voices mingle in a song,
their grief and joy of everyday
harmonise in a mighty hymn to Life.

Empires have passed away
and on their ashes and ruins
they ply their daily round
—the toilers.

Rabindranath Tagore

English Civilisation, Our Ideal

"It is difficult to find a suitable Bengali equivalent for the English word "Civilization." That phase of civilization with which we were familiar in this country was known as 'good conduct;' in other words it was mainly a set of ethical codes. Narrow in themselves these codes originated in a circumscribed geographical area. It was said that the rules of conduct which for generations together had held good in that strip of land Brahmavaria by name, bound on either side by the rivers Saraswati and Drisadvati—were the rules to govern society in general. In other words conduct according to what our ancients said was regulated by a number of traditions and conventions however heartless or unjust they might have been. That is how a pharisaic formalism gradually got the upperhand of free thought and the ideal of good conduct which Manu found established in Brahmavaria, steadily degenarated into socialized tyranny.

"During my boyhood days the attitude of the cultured and educated section of Bengal, nurtured on English learning, was permeated with a feeling of revolt against those formal laws of conduct. A perusal of what Rajnarain Bose has written describing the ways of the educated gentry of those days will amply bear out what I have said just now. In place of the codes of conduct we accepted the ideal of civilization as revealed in the character of the English people.

Parting Of Ways

"In our own family this change of spirit was welcomed for the sake of its sheer rational force and its influence was felt in every sphere of our life. Born in that atmosphere and with my intuitive

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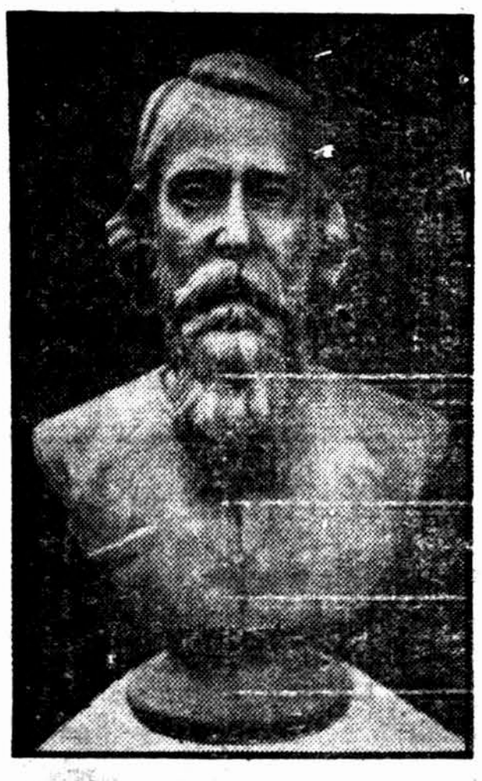


A Bust of Rabindranath Tagore prepared by the well-known Bombay sculptor, Mr. V. V. Wagh.

'ON SHORE OF COMPLETION'

By Annada Sankar Ray

FOUR years ago I met the Poet in a boat on the Attrai river. He had come from Patisar and was awaiting the train. Later we came up to the station platform together and got into the same compartment.

Never before had I had Rabindranath to myself. I remarked a new beauty in his face. I saw it again last year at Santiniketan. It is the beauty that flowers in the life of an artist when he transcends all earthly desires in a true detachment from the world. In him it is united with the mature serenity of his declining age, the "all passions spent" tranquillity of the autumn, reflected on his brow which is framed with white hair like autumnal 'kas' grass. I had not liked him so well before; he had not seemed so beautiful. It was to show himself thus that he needed to live so long. And if life is self-revelation there is need of his living yet longer. Perhaps this is why the Rishis said: "Let us see a hundred autumns; let us live a hundred autumns."

Written some months before the Poet's death this article appears in the Tagore Birthday Number of "Vishwa Bharati".

Cleansed And Unafraid

As he draws near to death his fear of it diminishes. He seems to have heard the indistinct murmur of the sea beyond the estuary of his life. The poetry he writes nowadays reflects this. Even though linked with bodily suffering it brings him happiness. Unafraid, unattached, cleansed, he partakes of the joy of this realisation, the crowning joy of life. It was of this that Browning wrote:

Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be—

It comes to us when, having got ready to go, we await conveyance. What is to be taken along has been got together; what is to be left behind has been put in order. No confusion remains, within or without. There is no remorse for anything left untidy; there is no regret for anything left unfinished. Staying a day or two longer does not interest him; neither is he eager to go. He loves humanity and humanity loves him. He cannot break off this relationship suddenly.

Belief In Man

Though he is not eager to go he feels ashamed at times of being alive. The gradual fading of the great hopes he cherished for humanity bewilders and perplexes him. He feels to the core of his heart the depths to which humanity has fallen. Where is the Germany that was so dear to him, the Germany that accorded him a royal reception? Where is the Japan that was even more dear to him? And England? The England he honoured from childhood, the England whose respect and recognition brought him world fame in his middle age? He has had to witness the downfall and destruction of these civilised nations. And his unfortunate country! His concern for his country is mournful, a lament at times almost delirious with grief. There is nothing to be proud of, nothing to hope for; there is only the humilitation of the passing days, the pain of existence. Still he trusts India, trusts Gandhi.

The young of all countries the newcomers, have his blessings always. He has an undying faith in the inexhaustible youth of the world. I got no satisfactory reply when I asked him whether he still believed in God. But he believes in the inherent resilience of nature and in the abiding goodness of man.

Brilliance Undimmed

Though the evening of his life is overcast with clouds he continues to shine with unabated intensity. His last days, like those of Goethe and Tolstoy, are filled with a varied activity. Younger writers admit that even at this age he puts them to shame every day with the volume of his writing. But that is not the only thing he does. He asked me whether I painted and was disappointed to hear I did not, as though there were no joy equal to it, as though everyone who tried, could. This time I myself saw him with his drawing materials. He said that he could express himself with a brush in a way that he could not through writing. He is attracted to it like an old man to a young wife. If editors did not constrain him to write, perhaps he would prefer to paint. The stroke of his brush is strong and vigorous despite his dimming sight. What he paints is in one sense more precious than his writing for in it we see him as he really is to-day. He writes from force of habit and it is bound to be somewhat hackneyed. With painting, it is different. It seems to me that different mediums of expression have suited him at different ages. He still composes songs but we find him less in them than in his pictures. Fifteen years ago he was to be found more in his songs than in his prose.

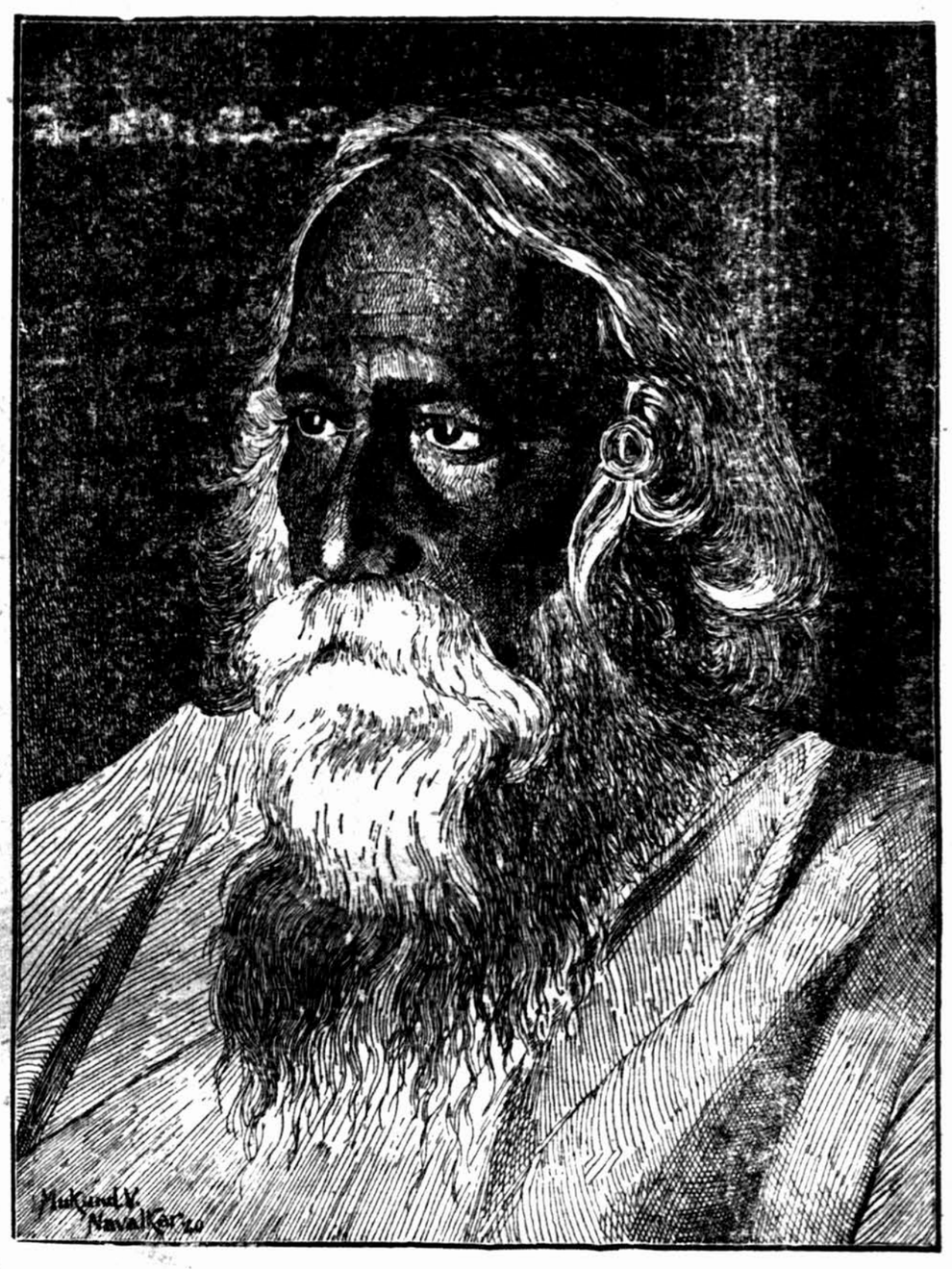
Poetry is of course his life-long companion. But his poetry too is becoming abstract like his paintings. He advised me to write nursery rhymes. Bengali poetry at its most natural is to be found in nursery rhymes. He explained it all to me in such a way that I became an easy convert though I have not yet tried writing them. The rhymes he has written are his pictures in another form. One feels that he is sucking the honey of pure sound as he does that of pure line. He does not trouble himself about the sense. In his second childhood he delights as children delight in line for its own sake, in sound for the sake of sound. But these creations of his are neither meaningless nor unintelligible. In his painting the thing that strikes the eye most is his force; it is the force that was prehistoric man's. In his rhymes it is his wonder that impresses, the delighted surprise with which primitive man first joined sound to sound. Both his pictures and his rhymes express the unconscious mind. It is as though he allowed this mind, the mind of a hundred thousand years ago which dwells beneath the modern minds of all of us, to come up and express itself.

He writes, he paints, he composes songs, he considers the decor of dance presentations. I have heard that privately he conducts experiments in cooking and gives homoeopathic and biochemic medical advice. This activity is a life-long habit. At Shelaidah I heard that once he buried some fish in an attempt to make a new kind of manure. It rotted and the smell nearly drove the people from their village. Similarly when his son was to farm, sending him to America did not satisfy him, he bought or was going to buy an entire sandbank for him to cultivate. At the Shelaidah office I read some letters of his pertaining to the zemindary. In them he revealed himself as a very capable land-

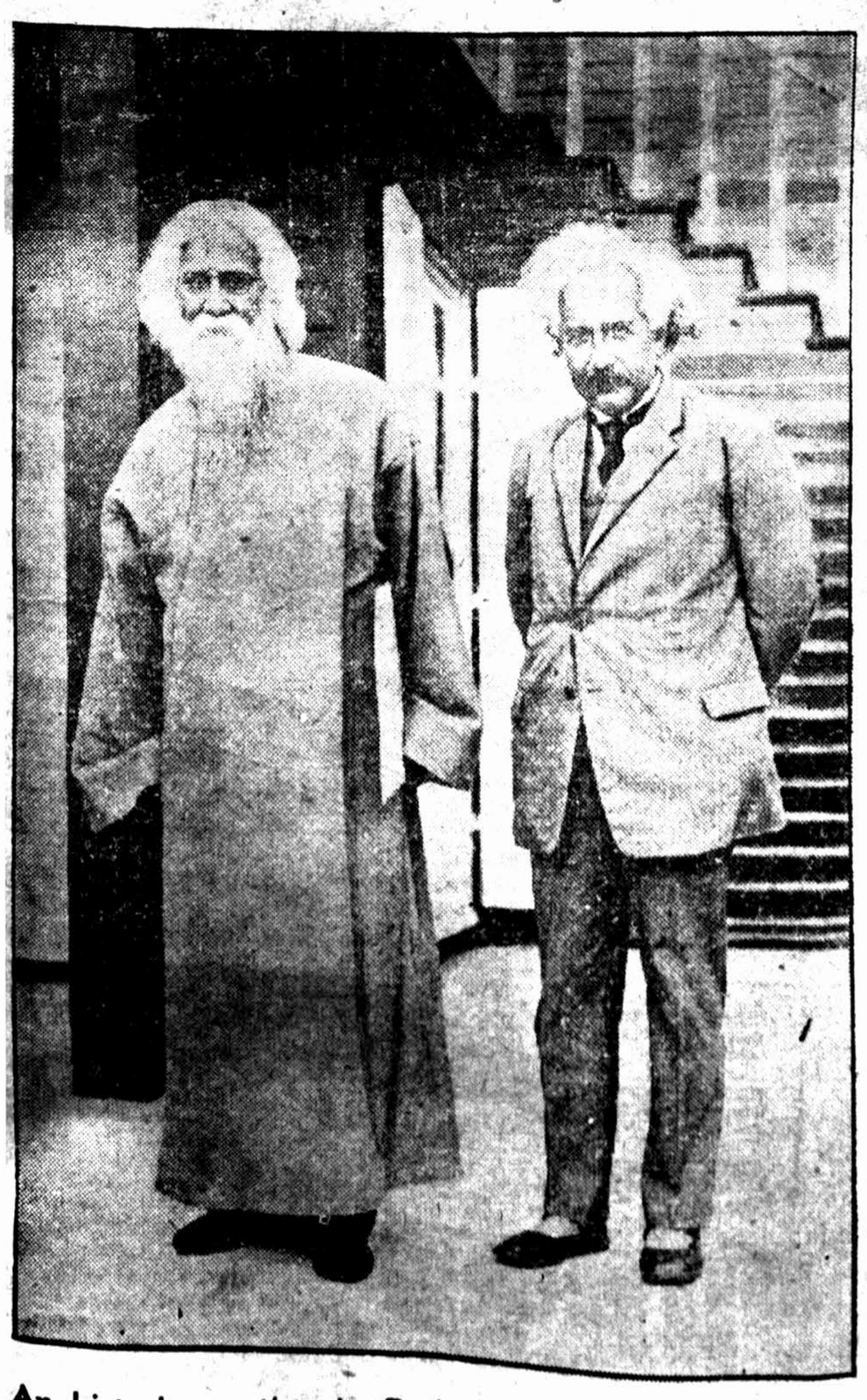
MOSCOW 1930

What was the modern "Rishi" telling these young people of Communist Russia?

LAST DAYS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE



SAGE AND SCIENTIST



An historic meeting in Berl- n 1930 Rabindranath Tagore meets Albert Einstein.

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owner. Though they were well written there was no trace of the literary man in them. I have seen an example of his zemindary management at Patisar and I have witnessed his concern for the welfare of his tenants. His tenants themselves have told me that they love him and shall never forget him. I recall one of the stories of his youth that I heard from an old man. After his father's death the tenants brought him various presents at the time of the 'sradh' ceremony. As it was the custom he accepted them on the first day. On the second, however, he gave them all back. "How shameful!" he exclaimed to their astonishment, "It is my father's "sradh" and I accept gifts from you!" It is unlikely that a stranger announcement was ever made by an Indian landowner. It is only natural that his tenants should respect him. At Atrai the Poet told me, "The tenants when they came said that as they had not had the good fortune to see the prophet, they would take a look at me."

Voice Of India

If his tireless industry puts Rabindranath on a level with Goethe and Tolstoy, there remains a fundamental difference between them. They progress through their work like rivers, flowing forward without pausing. Rabindranath's progress is like the flight of a bird. He wings about the sky and comes back to his nest.

At the end of my song let me
Be able to return to the refrain—

This is the voice, not of Europe, but of India. The "sadhana" of Rabindranath returns repeatedly to its source. In an inner recess of his heart there is a refuge where he nests. To it he has returned again and again before setting out afresh. At every step he has harmonised his nest with the sky. Posterity will find a deep consistency in his beginning and his end, his sunrise and his sunset. Such constancy, such unity, will not be found in the life of any other man of his times.

Peace, His Armour

From one point of view this is a limitation. His nest does not allow the bird to fly far. He must return to it every night. In Rabindranath's life there is fullness and richness but his flight-range is not limitless though the sky he flies in is. The refrain of his life's song reiterates the eternal. The fault is not his alone, it is his country's. The scope of our wings is restricted physically and mentally if not rhetorically. We run forward and back; we cannot go out of sight. On the other hand, unswerving progress also has its drawbacks. There is no peace in it. Neither the last days of Goethe nor those of Tolstoy were peaceful. Defeats, victories, hesitations and doubts, anxieties and problems swirled about them. If such internal conflicts exist in Rabindranath they are held firmly in check. Thanks to the teaching he received from his father and from nature, he remains imperturbable even when outside conflicts cast their shadows upon him. The injustices and oppressions of the contemporary world scene afflict him but cannot upset him, for the peace of his nest is his armour.

This inner armour of his has saved him again and again; never has he lost his footing or drifted from his moorings. It is so strong that even at eighty his conversation is never incoherent or his pronouncements untimely. Whatever he says he says well, with feeling and wit. He still uses alliteration and simile. Puns and humorous sallies come naturally to him. Though his body is feeble there is no trace of it in his mind. His memory is failing and sometimes he makes mistakes but his fancy is as rich as ever, his intelligence as refined, his politeness as impeccable, his kindness as spontaneous. Time has not misted his intellect and his wisdom is bright and unfaded. His inner armour has saved him in his old age from the greatest of all shames—senility.

Heart On Holiday

Rabindranath is a busy man. In the Upanisads it is written: "Desire to live and labour a hundred years." Engaged still in his labours he is about to complete his eightieth year. Yet he is a man of leisure too. Whenever I have gone to him he has received me as though he had any amount of it. He has talked with me as though time hung heavy on his hands. But not for long. Someone else's turn comes in a few minutes. Actually he has no time at all; he works incessantly. Yet he has created an atmosphere of holiday about him. There is no hurry or rush. I was unable to discover the source of this leisure. Perhaps when work has become truly free work no longer binds. One works but work is like play. Rabindranath is a free man, if not spiritually, at least mundanely. Unbound, his heart is on holiday.

Ordinarily, conservatism increases with age. With Rabindranath the reverse has been true. Being a liberated spirit, he is free from prejudice. I have heard that one can talk to him on any subject, even promiscuity. In "The Laboratory", a short story published last year, I found proof of it. No modern writer is more modern or more daring than he.

His artistry is such that nothing unhealthy is awakened in the mind. Rabindranath's armour has protected him here also. He was not always so unbiased. His preference for purity was at one time deeply rooted. With the liberation of his intellect his prejudices have fallen away. But he has not surrendered his armour. On the contrary, it has been because of it that his mind has been able to free itself. As the body, unless it is well-knit and hardy, cannot bear the burden of age so the mind cannot dispense with its shackles unless its core is well-shielded and firm. Thus in his writing of free verse he can disregard the rules because he has completed his apprenticeship to rhyme and meter. A master of rhyme he can choose not to use it. Behind his apparent freedom is the discipline of a life-time. He has earned the right to take liberties with impunity.

Rabindranath's life is the story of the flowering of the hundred-petalled lotus of his genius. As each petal opened, bonds fell away. Sitting on the shore of completion he awaits final release—the last ferry.

(Translated from the original Bengali by Lila Ray).

TAGORE

TEARS! Tears!! what news they break
LIGHT is gone—Ah this ache
GOD has taken—Life's but a lease
TAGORE!—Hush!—the soul's in peace
REMAINS thy call—"man must be free"
EVERGREEN thy memory.

TENDER FOOT

"Bernard Shaw showed me the other side of the things I had been taught to believe. This is a necessary experience for a young man. His mind must turn upside down, then right itself. Only after it has been revolutionized and restored can he be sure of himself, know that he has something to say."

—LIN YUTANG.

Lin Yutang's Next Novel To Tell Of

The Great MIGRATION In China

LIN YUTANG, novelist, humorist, philosopher and interpreter of his country.

Lin Yutang still speaks of this country (U.S.A.) as "abroad" but his manner is that of a man who has digested the West all the way from champagne to "Red Hots! Get 'em while they're hot!" His pipe is as omnipresent as is the pipe of Richard Walsh, who publishes Lin Yutang's books; he exudes an enthusiastic friendliness that did not in the least conceal the boredom with which he faced the interview. He talked of the novel that he will write this Summer with animated gestures that contrasted oddly with the tired sigh that now and then interrupted his words, writes Robert van Gelder in "New York Times."

"It will tell of the great migration, of the ten to fifteen million of my countrymen who have been driven out of our coastal regions by the invader and who are remaking their lives in China's interior. To make work for these refugees and to suit our new conditions industries have been organized on a special basis. Co-operative. No employers, no employed. The workers have shares, they are owners. These industrial units are not large, but there are many of them and some are mobile. They are set up close to the front lines to supply our soldiers and can be moved as the troops move.

China The Unbeatable

"We are not living from hand to mouth in China. Great permanent improvements are being made in the interior—I shall write about them. You have heard much about the Burma Road. That is merely, what's the word?—publicized. We are building a great network of new roads. We've been lucky in our crops. Every year since the invasion started we've had good crops. Money? It is paper, but satisfactory.

"My novel will tell of China as she is now, an unbeatable country finding new strength in what appears to be an extremity. Do not think that the Japanese are failing for lack of trying. Time after time they have launched great campaigns to march on Chungking from the north. Always we left them penetrate deeply, then cut their supply line, and they must return. We kill them all the time, wearing down their numbers, using up their supplies.

"Yes, I'm an optimist, so my views are seldom worth much. But when the invasion was new I wrote an article for your magazine section in which I predicted what was to happen. My predictions stand up. I said that the war would end in a stalemate and that a stalemate meant a Chinese victory."

Lin Yutang took his family into the interior of China last year—they had been living at Princeton—and brought his wife and his writing daughters back to this country in the Fall. He has spent some months in Southern California. "I went into the hills for peace and quiet and eternal Summer, but the climate was too much for me, so enervating, so lazy. Why work to-day? was my thought. Now I am going to Vermont, to a log cabin without electric lights. I'll work there. I don't ask much of myself, only a few hours' work each morning from about 9 until about 1. The afternoon is for napping and idling and talking, the evening for reading and early to bed. Regularity, that is the great thing. If a man does only a little work, but does it every day, say 1,500 words each day, he is bound to accomplish *something*".

Born in South China, he entered a missionary school in Shanghai when he was 16 years old, and there learned English. "It was easy for me. I knew at once that English was my meat. That was a great joy." He talked at length of the pocket Oxford dictionary which is not, he believes, well enough known here. "The book is very small, no bigger than a pair of stockings rolled, a pair of socks. But it is so wonderfully arranged, so that from it you may learn the fine shadings of words, the exact use of words. It does not attempt to define so much as to give examples of how this word and that word should be used, phrases, expressions, in which the given word is the one correct word." Enthusiastic study of his pocket dictionary led shortly to a scholarship in Pekin.

"I Can't Breathe...."

"Then I was given a year in Harvard. A fool cut off my allowance. I was stranded. I had not enough left to return to China, but I managed to get to Europe. Perhaps you do not know that we sent 300,000 Chinese labourers to France in the last war. There was a Y. M C. A. for these men—and though I am not the Y. M. C. A. type, I assure you—I found a job in that teaching. The mark was very cheap. I saved my salary and went to Germany, where I continued my education. Then I returned to China and became a teacher of English in Pekins."

He said that he left teaching because of politics. "I can't breathe with politicians, I do not care. I cannot excel at little tricks and ruses to advance my position. And so I came to know that the life of the teacher was not for me, that I could be part of no organization where advancement was eased by politician tricks. I must be a writer, I determined. In 1927 I struck out on my own, writing—for no pay—a column in an English newspaper in China so that I might keep my name known among the foreign residents. And I started the first Chinese humorous magazine.

'Humor, you know, is not regarded in China, it is not admitted. There are so many Confucianist puritans, as in your old New England. But my magazine, in a manner of speaking, flourished. We attained the greatest circulation of any Chinese magazine, 27,000 copies each week. Yes it was a success. But naturally it did not satisfy me. It was, all too clearly, only a relative success. When opportunity came I furthered my attempts to find an American market."

Shaw's Influence

"What English writers influenced you?"

"Bernard Shaw, I am sure. He showed me the other side of the things I had been taught to believe. This is a necessary experience for a young man. His mind must turn upside down, then right itself. Only after it has been revolutionized and restored can he be sure of himself, know that he has something to say.

"But there was another writer, less a 'recognized' writer, who had a great effect upon me. That was Heywood Broun. Do you understand? He wrote so easily, like talking. He was himself, he tried to be no more. His columns were his talk, and if the ideas were good that was fine, if they were bad, still they were his, and his own. Whatever else, he was sincere, and candid. A diplomat cannot afford to be either; a writer must be sincere, and candid or he is wasting his reader's time, and his own."

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BEWARE OF THE NEWS HOUNDS!

THE NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS—From Court-room, Corporation, Conference hall, Hospital, Stock Exchange and Sports field, from political leader, businessman, criminal and courtesan, our staff reporters garner the news-stories for the daily consumption of readers. Here a reporter chooses to give a low-down on his own work.

JAWAHARLAL
He was offered Rs. 100 by a State publicity officer.

By G. N. ACHARYA

War or Peace, the news-reporter is ever on the move. His search for news never slackness and almost everything he sees or hears is used by him to feed his paper.

Sometimes he does not hesitate even to draw on his imagination. The hungry columns wait; they have to be filled. What though the story he spins does not stand the strict test of veracity? It is enough that it is interesting and sensational.

But not every reporter can afford to dole out completely imaginary incidents like the story of the eagle that swooped on the money-lender and carried away his precious wallet; the poisonous bee which stung to death a full-grown elephant; the seven year old girl who gave birth to a baby; the man with two heads who on examination turned out to be two men after all and many others familiar to most newspaper readers.

Those are played out jokes. No journalist worth his pencil will stoop to handle such stuff.

Lamas And Fakirs

But there are other matters, perhaps equally incapable of standing the rigorous test of absolute truth, but seemingly credible, which reporters handle with a certain sense of safety; and they return to these subject constantly. Just try to remember how often during the last few years you have read something or other about the search for the Dalai Lama or of the doings of the Fakir of Ipi. The search for the Dalai Lama gave every Simla correspondent something to write about at least once a week. But much to their chagrin the Dalai Lama has been found at last; but there is still the Fakir of Ipi to fall back upon

The local repertorial counterpart of the Fakir of Ipi was the story of the Prohibition launches. There were to be six of them. It was during the hectic days of the Prohibition campaign. Perhaps acting on the hint of some official publicity agent, one newspaper put out the story that the Government had built six powerful launches in which the prohibition police would scour the coastal waters in search of smugglers.

Reporters of other papers woke up with a jerk. They could not find any tangible evidence of the launches but it would be no easy job to convince their bosses that the other paper was lying entirely. Besides, after all, if the Government had not already built any launches, it was time they should do so. So the story was set going with added details

Inside of 24 hours every reporter knew that the six launches were a myth. But having put out a story, it was impossible to recall it; so they went ahead with it, devoutly hoping that the Congress Ministry would come to their rescue and really build those launches. But before the ministry could oblige the reporters, the war burst on the world and it resigned.

Verboten!

While in general it is quite true that journalists are always looking for something or other to write about, it does happen sometimes, that there are things, things of human interest, which they want to write about, but do not.

The most interesting of those relate to the manner in which the news-hounds get their quota for the day's papers. They are a source of immense amusement to the newsmen who seem to be jealous of sharing it with the public.

One such incident, remarkable for its simplicity, relate to the manner in which we obtained news regarding the movements of the 26,000 ton Italian liner "Conte Biancomano" It was in another August two years ago, just a little time before the war. The air was thick with rumours of the impending cataclysm Perhaps because she feared that war might have been declared, in which case she would be impounded, the huge Italian liner which was due to arrive in Bombay mysteriously disappeared.

There were hundreds of Indian passengers on board and their friends and relatives spent three days of excruciating anxiety. All manners of guesses were made regarding the movements of the ship but not one little bit of definite information could be got about her whereabouts.

"Countess" Was Pleased!

Then one day, a reporter put the usual call to the Italian consulate. A feminine voice came over the 'phone at the other end. "Countess", cooed the reporter assuming as sweet a tone as he could manage "May I know something about the "Conte Biancomano."?"

"Yes, Yes. "Conte Biancomano." She has gone to Batavia. Please ask the manager of the Lloyd Triestino."

"Thank you, Countess" said the reporter much relieved. "Could you tell me the name of the manager of the Lloyd Triestino?"

An unpronounceable name was uttered.

The reporter humbly requested the "Countess" to spell the name.

"No" came the voice over the 'phone. "I cannot spell I am the maid here"!

The maid had obviously overheard the Count mentioning Batavia as the destination of the

"Good old fella Gyandi"

liner and being only too flattered to be addressed as a Countess (even if it were only by mistake) had given away a secret which had been so carefully withheld for three days!

In Search Of Tea

All kinds of amusing adventures befall reporters on the news trail I remember one such which I intended to write about but somehow failed to do so.

It was one of those occasions when the Congress leaders were holding their periodical pourparlours in the palatial house of Mr. G. D. Birla, overlooking the Arabian sea. A dozen reporters hung about the place, trying hard to guess what might be happening in the inner rooms.

They would lie in wait for any of the "leaders" who might chance to come out and try to "pump" him for news. All of them knew that this was mere shamming and they would have to do their "lobbying" later on in the night and individually. Meanwhile, they watched the fellow reporters, lest they should get away with something

The most terrible part of this monotonous vigil was, that the nearest tea shop was nearly a mile away. One afternoon three of us, started on a determined search for tea. We went over to the Sagar Studios and tried to get in. The watchman proved too obdurate. We saw in the compound some kind of a miniature mountain. But tea being a

(Continued on Page 32)

AMERICA GOES TO IT

Harry Hopkins Brings To Britain The Personal Message Of President Roosevelt

The President, speaking for the people of the United States, is rendering Britain more than lip service.

Even now as I speak, sleek grey destroyers flying the American flag are plunging their bows into the waters of the North Atlantic. Once upon a time this mighty ocean separated us. Now it joins us. To-night British and American warships are patrolling on parallel lines with only one object in view —to guard the world's life line.

I have been with the President when messages came to him, telling him of the bombing of workers' flats in the East End of London. I was with him when the news first came of the tragic bombing of Coventry, and later of Plymouth.

I heard the words which came not from his lips but from his heart. I have watched the stern development of his determination to defeat Hitler. The President is at one with your Prime Minister in his determination to break through the ruthless power of that sinful psycopath of Berlin.

His Instructions

The President asked me to come over here. My instructions from him were these: "Find out if the material we are sending to Britain is arriving. Find out if this is what Britain wants. Let me know if there is anything more that Britain needs."

This is my mission. I have found out the things he asked me to find out. I have learned that most of the war material America has shipped to this island has arrived here, although I know only too well that some of the precious cargoes have gone to the bottom of the sea.

I have learned from your Cabinet Ministers what England needs now and I am returning to America to report this to the President. I have found that there are certain things which you need in order to fight this war for the democracies. I am confident America can supply them.

We in America may be 3,000 miles away, but to-day the Atlantic is merely a channel. The bridge of friendship spans it. A bridge of sympathy and admiration extends from Washington to London. And although perhaps you cannot see this bridge, it is so strong that all the power of darkness and Nazi terrorism cannot destroy it.

Your Prime Minister and my President are 3,000 miles apart, but we no longer measure distance in miles. After all the Hun is only 21 miles from Dover, and yet he and his pagan way of life are 2,000 years away from Dover.

Not Good Enough

I speak to you to-night as an American who is deeply interested in the welfare of his country and in the preservation of our democratic form of Government. Like most Americans I feel that our way of life and our country are threatened by Hitler. Like most Americans I feel that your fight is a fight for freedom in the world and that it must not and will not fail.

I would like to talk to you about the bill which is popularly known as the Lend-Lease Bill. For a while you received certain messages of cheer and good hope from my country. Ships came to British ports laden with the gadgets of sympathy and goodwill, My country was in the position of a football fan who yells encouragement from the stands.

That was not good enough. The President of United States realised this. He knew that sympathy was humane, but a Flying Fortress could drop more bombs. He knew that admiration was pleasing but that an American destroyer could drop more depth changes.

He knew that speeches by himself and by his Cabinet members might get applause in Britain, but he knew too that machine-tools and guns and ammunition made in America and delivered here would be much more effective than words.

The President and the Congress knew this and the Lend-Lease Bill was the answer. This bill put our sympathies and our admiration into tangible form. The Lend-Lease Bill is a weapon against the tyrants against the man who would enslave our democracy.

Ceaseless Tide

Until now the people of Britain have not been told all the details of just what help America has given you. Publication of the exact amount of material which has already arrived here might give valuable information to the enemy, it might jeopardise the life line stretching from Canada and America to Britain.

Now that life line is much stronger. No enemy action can stop this ceaseless tide of ships coming here daily, this time laden with something more substantial than hope and sympathy.

Let me give you a brief summary of some of the war material which has come from arsenals and granaries across the sea. During the past several months aeroplane running into thousands made in American factories have been flown or shipped across the Atlantic. These range from the largest bomber to the fastest fighters. They are in combat now.

I have seen in the past week the great Boeing four engined bomber returning from Germany. A vast programme for building thousands of these giants of the air is far advanced and Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough to the East to escape that devastating power of destruction.

To-day.....

America has already sent several hundred tanks throughout the Empire. Many more are on their way.

Ocean-going ships, many of them oil tankers, have been transferred to Britain. The greatest merchant shipbuilding programme ever undertaken is in progress. Night and day the rivetting never ceases. We can promise there will be ships to carry the food and the oil and the munition.

To-day American-made tanks are caterpillaring over the plains of mid-Eastern Desert. To-day American-made aeroplanes of every sort are roaring into combat wherever the Luftwaffe shows its face. To-day the factories of England are in full production. The machine tools sing a joyous song and part of this symphony of industry comes from American-made machine tools.

And yet we realise that our part to date has not been great. Our contribution has been but a modest part in your great war effort, the blood and the toil, the sweat and the tears, have been yours and not ours, and we realise this.

There is a reason for our apparent slowness. Factories geared to peacetime production had to be converted overnight to the war production of tanks, aeroplanes and guns. New machine tools had to be made and in some cases had to be invented to cope with the new problems. This took time.

Another Conversion

In addition another conversion took place, one just as important as the physical conversion of peacetime machinery. This was the change that had to be made in the industrial state of mind. A mind that was geared to the comparatively leisured pace of commercial peace-time production had to be geared to something else. Industry had to realise that the need was desperate.

This was no matter of making automobiles or electric ice-boxes, no matter of directors showing stock-holders a profit on investment. This is war.

It took some time to realise that a war might well be decided in the factories of Detroit, or Los Angeles, in the steel mills of Pittsburg, and the mines of Pennsylvania. All our efforts were needed. That is being realised. To-day American industry joins hands with the men who work for Beaverbrook and Bevin in forgetting factional Trade Union disputes, in limiting holidays, in sacrificing **for the common victory.**

I wish I could reveal to you exactly how many aeroplanes and how many tanks, and how many guns and how much ammunition, will arrive on this island during the next twelve months. The Nazis will never be able to move their war factories far enough away to keep them from the eyes of the combined air strengths of our countries

They Know This

I am not talking of the distant future, nor are my estimates based on speculation. I know how hard the men in the factories work here. I know the dock workers of England have had a hard time and they have never faltered. Our country knows this.

A few months ago the ships which are now being built in America were only paper pictures and blue prints. Now they are translated into wood and steel in our American shipyards. Soon they will be ships afloat, strengthening the supply lines between America and England

We have not neglected the question of food. America will never allow the people of Britain to go hungry. America has decided to decrease the consumption of food and to increase production. During the next twelve months huge quantities of cheese, pork, eggs, canned salmon, raisins, evaporated milk and concentrated fruit juice will arrive here.

A thousand miscellaneous articles of vital importance to the war effort are being produced or are on their way. Iron and steel, scrap iron, alloy steel, pig iron, brass, copper, lubricating oil, fuel oil, aviation petrol, wood from our Western forests, screws, wood pulp, paper and cotton are items on the programme.

Machine tools, road building machinery, cranes, agricultural implements, tractors, chemicals, silk, rope, fire-hose, medical supplies—these are coming in steadily increasing volume from my country. The Lend-Lease Bill passed by Congress gave the President specific authority to foster this great programme of production and delivery.

All Aid To China

Nor do we forget to look towards the East where China is battling valiantly against the forces which menace democracy are we forgetful of the magnificent fight which the people of Russia are putting up in defence of their homeland. We in America are determined to give all possible aid to China and Russia and immediately.

Your Prime Minister has asked us for the tools. I promise you that they are coming. There are endless assembly belts, stretching from our western coast to this island and to the Middle East. Let nothing be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line.

The enormous amount of war material which is 'en route' now will reach here safely. President Roosevelt promised that we would take steps to ensure the delivery of goods consigned to Britain. Our President does not give his word lightly. People of England, people of Britain, people of the British Commonwealth of Nations, you are not fighting alone.

(A B.B.C. BROADCAST)

Harry Hopkins is many things to many men. He is loved and hated, cursed and respected by his countrymen. No American, however, is nearer to the White House than Hopkins—who in fact now puts up there as a permanent unofficial guest. "Send for Harry" is an unfailing formula of F. D. R. and now he has sent him to London — and Moscow, too!

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A Tattooers' Artistry

TATTOOING

Why People Puncture Themselves Into Permanent Picture Galleries

By WAHIDA AZIZ

The art of puncturing the human skin according to certain patterns and afterwards rendering them permanent by means of colouring matter rubbed or injected, is almost universal, being highly developed among the Japanese, the Burmans and the Maoris.

In India the art is familiar, though not very complete accounts have been written as to how far the custom is prevalent and what is the exact significance of the tattoo.

The research work undertaken by some people shows that the art is of Polynesian origin, the root of the word being 'ta' meaning, 'to strike suggested by the primitive methods of tattooing, which was by beating into the flesh a fine pointed bone dipped in some mixture which left an indelible mark behind. Generally speaking the marks have been significant of manhood and also have been largely used, perhaps chiefly, as a means of decoration, especially among females.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of writers on the subject that the primary object of tattooing was cosmetic, a desire to attract the opposite sex, though this does not exclude motives related to ceremonies and religion. Writers on the art, as it is practised in India, confirm this view, though there are instances where tribes practise it, giving to it a religious significance It has been pointed out that its end was to take the place of a garment and only those parts which were exposed were operated upon. The increase in clothing has led to considerable decrease in tattooing.

Divine Sanction

It is not unusual to trace back the origin of any custom to the gods, and even tattooing is supported by divine sanction, for Vishnu tattooed the arm of Lakshmi with the figures of his weapons, and the sun, moon and tulsi plant, as a protection for her while he was engaged in distant wars with the troublesome demons. He also promised that all those having the same marks would be protected from evil influences. The fact that some of the substances used in the operation were known to the ancient doctors of India, has led to the suggestion that the custom may not be without medical benefit.

But primitive man's main reason for tattooing himself is capable of being subdivided into quite a number of intentions. For him it has a very real significance beyond making him a mere perambulating picture gallery which may attract attention and gain him fame as a local beau, although that is certainly a part of his desire The real and underlying meanings of tattooing are either religious, magical or social. The Nagas of Assam believe that tattoo marks are useful as an identification in the spirit world, a means by which not only will the gods know their chosen people, but husband and wife will recognise each other hereafter.

These are, of course, strictly religious 'signatures, but similar designs are employed for magical purposes Some people have talismans or charms tattooed on various parts of the body to keep away pain The Malays paint themselves black, white and red to avert cholera, and body-marking to bring good luck is fairly common, children often being painted with symbols of happy omen soon after birth Again, body-markings for tribal or social purposes are widely spread; they identify the person as a member of the community and without them he would be an outcast and of no account in the clan, either in this world or the next.

'Passport To Heaven'

In India, tattooing is usually done by women belonging to the wandering tribes known as Koravas, Roharas and the Yogis. The operators are not only skilful in art, but they have a very clever way of persuading the ignorant people to submit to them. The superstitious are recommended to be tattooed because the marks are a 'passport to heaven' which will bring forgiveness of sins committed before the operation. The possession of these marks, according to them, is a sure means of obtaining riches, of pre-deceasing the husbands, of being free from the stigma of uncleanliness which is attached to those who have not been operated upon

It is no wonder that the simple rustics should be easily guiled into submitting to the operation apart from any idea of decoration The wandering tribes wear tattoo marks of circular or semi-circular form on their foreheads and forearms, so that they may differ from the previous descriptive marks of identification entered by the police in their search-books and in an attempt to confuse police records.

Quite as interesting as the art itself are the ideas which underlies it. The aboriginal tribes, such as the Weddas, Gysias and Kanikars, still believe that after death they would be aided on the way by guardian spirits and searched for their tattoo marks, to discover if they were in communion with their tribal or patron deity Some women in South India think that their tutelary god will beat them should they die without this symbol on their bodies while others believe that the process will be carried out even after death should they neglect it here

In the Kangra Hills this practice is common among the women of the Gaddi (shepherd) race of all castes. The marks are made mostly on the face, and the object appears to be the enhancement of natural charms as well as to safeguard oneself from the spirits living in the hills

Design And Colour

The colour and designs vary in different parts of the country. In Southern India flowers, ornaments animals, sacred symbols of gods are the most frequent. Wild animals, scorpions and birds are common in the Madras Presidency, while initials, dancing girls and wrestlers are found in the Punjab and neighbouring districts.

The pigments used vary in different parts also, but usually the colours are confined to blue, black and green The juices of certain plants are mixed with fine charcoal powder obtained by burning a cocoanut shell charcoal powder and breast milk or water Needles are used for pricking, and indigo and antimony for fixing the colour Some of their patterns are rather complicated, but long practice has made them adept at the work The design is first traced on the skin and then tattooed with marvellous celerity, a dozen figures often being laid on within an hour

In Burma, young girls are tattooed with vermilion, the object being to attract males who are slow in coming. A special ceremony takes place when guardian spirits are asked to shower their blessings.

Outside India

It is said that Japan has produced types of tattooing, superior to all other nations. The image of Buddha is in most cases the mark found on their bodies The process now is entirely ornamental, although it may have some lingering magical meaning, as the favourite designs, dragons and other fabulous animals seem to indicate.

Among American-Indians the face is mostly tattooed The cheeks are often covered with a semi-circle of green dots, and the forehead is covered with parallel lines. Formerly this system was ceremonial, but it is a matter of taste now.

Very important is the significance of tattooing with reference to the puberty, marriage and fertility of women. Among the hill tribes the practice is still very common. In most African tribes girls must be scarified or cicatrized on the back and loins before marriage. The chin tattooing of women has a very wide range, and probably has a sex significance.

The Polynesians and Maoris exhibit a further proficiency in dealing with geometrical figures and a finer balance in the designs with which the cheeks are marked especially in the wonderful 'Moko' system of the latter, in which the spiral is employed as a basis on which to build up a complex ornament.

The Maori tattooer first traces the designs in black, and then goes over them with a small needle dipped in red ochre Some of the patterns employed would have been difficult to attain even with perfect mathematical instruments, and the 'Moko' system frequently results in giving the Maori women the appearance of wearing a close fitting chintz dress, so fine and involved is the intricate tracery.

Tattooing in Burma is meant to secure immunity from sword or gun-shot wounds and assure success in love

Photos—Author

DESERTERS FROM THE HOME FRONT!

"Poor Man's Divorce" Is An Acute Social Problem

By J. M. KUMARAPPA

DESERTION is often described in the West as the "poor man's divorce."

Such a characterization expresses a recognition that there is no fundamental difference between these two forms of family disorganization. But, while the motive, namely, the desire to get out of an unbearable marital relationship, is the same, desertion is not really a substitute for divorce; for, there is nothing to final about it.

Many deserters return to their families and are often accepted by their wives. As this form of relief from unhappy family life is secured more commonly and intermittently by the poor, some prefer to regard it as the "poor man's vacation." But an outstanding feature of desertion in the West is that husbands desert their wives more frequently than do wives their husbands; so much so, that the words 'deserter' and 'husband' are used as synonymous terms in the tabulation of desertion relief cases.

But in India, strange as it may seem, women desert their husbands more frequently than the husbands their wives. This phenomenon strikes us as most extraordinary since women here are economically more dependent and socially more subject to conventions and by maternity and attachment to children more restrained. The reader may, therefore, be inclined to look upon this startling statement with suspicion. Unfortunately, statistics on social problems are not easy to obtain in our country. Since most of the desertion cases are never recorded, the total number of desertions in any year or series of years is unknown. Hence trends and proportions are difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy. Nevertheless, some idea of the situation could be got from the records of Rescue Homes for women.

Intolerable Domestic Situation

How then is one to explain this peculiar social phenomenon which is just the reverse of what obtains in the West? For its explanation one has to look into the structure of the family organization itself. The Hindu family is so constituted as to make the husband and father the lord and master of the household where his authority is supreme. Further, it is controlled by the Hindu law which gives neither the husband nor the wife the right to divorce, though it allows the husband the right to marry another wife in the life-time of the first. Still another outstanding feature of the Hindu family is joint ownership and living together of close relatives who are supposed to function as normal control agents.

While there are numerous cases in which members of the joint family interfere in marital relations and act as stabilizers and conciliators, there is abundant evidence of the actual activity of relatives which has brought about discord in family relationships. The harmful interference of relatives in what might otherwise have been a stable home is a serious factor in desertion Relatives with the joint family home as well as outside it do exercise an unfortunate influence on marital stability. The sovereignty of the husband, joint living of close relatives and the rejection of divorce by the Hindu law, which are all part of the structure of the Hindu family, often give rise to tensions which lead women to desert their husbands as a way of escape from an intolerable domestic situation.

Apart from these factors in the family organization, there are other causes which make a woman desert her husband. Among them we may mention incompatibility in response as outstanding. The sex factor is more frequently the cause of family discord than would appear on the surface. Sexual excesses and sexual anaesthesia tend to accentuate whatever latent antagonism there may happen to be.

So much for women. Let us now turn our attention to the chief factors which cause men to desert their wives. No blanket theory can be given as explanation since desertion results from a variety of causes. Desertion of wives by husbands occurs more frequently among the lower classes. Casual labourers, who are forced to leave their families for long periods and go in search of work, often drift away from them; during this period of separation, they contract illegitimate unions, forsaking their old wives. Lack of early training, giving rise to low ideas of home life and of personal obligation, lack of self-control, and inability to meet responsibilities are of fundamental importance as contributory factors. Ill-health also plays a part in desertion; it lowers a man's vitality, makes him irregular in his work, and produces a condition of despondency and readiness to give up his struggle. In addition to these, there are, of course, other important factors such as temperamental incompatibility, immorality, alcoholism, mental deficiency and financial difficulties which by bringing about family quarrels lead to desertion.

Most Critical Period

A close study of desertion cases makes it clear that the duration of marriage in such cases is frequently less than five years. Therefore, the first five years of married life is considered to be the most critical period, but that does not mean that long periods of marital life spent together are a guarantee of the permanence of marriage. Desertion is not a social problem created by modern conditions of living. It existed in olden times also; ancient Hindu law codes did make provisions for dealing with desertion cases. Even Manu himself declares that a wife is not to blame if she abandons her husband who is impotent, insane or incurably diseased. Whether desertion occurred more or less frequently in ancient India is unknown, nor do we know whether wives deserted their husbands more often or husbands their wives. But we do know that desertion was not then non-existent.

By the term desertion we mean any family in which the wife or husband wilfully abandons the other. The Bombay Divorce Bill defines desertion as "an abandonment against the wish of the person charging it." If the husband had deserted his wife for a period of three years after cohabitation, it is recognized as a legal ground for the dissolution of

(Continued On Page 38)

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

WHO WAS ELEAZAR WILLIAMS?

By VINCENT TOWNE

"WHO are these that call themselves my father and my mother? Instinct tells me that I am not flesh of their flesh, or bone of their bone."

This suspicion morbidly haunted a strange, dreamy lad who early in the past century ended a hiatus and came back to normal senses after a hazy period of mental weakness. In his case, due to extreme youth, mental recovery did not restore memory of events happening before his lapse.

All that he knew was that he had suffered excruciating pain, which, others said, had resulted from a severe fall.

During the remainder of his years he searched for his identity. According to the best evidence that he could gather he had been brought to northern New York by the Indian squaw and half-breed farmer claiming to be his parents. They gave him the name Eleazar Williams and as such he was known through the remainder of his life although there were some who offered him the homage due to a prince, a king, a royal martyr who had been cheated of his throne.

Ball Of Evidence

Eleazar grew to manhood among the Indians and adventurers of our Canadian frontier. A giant in stature and strength, fearless, he entered the War of 1812 and did brave service for the American cause, being severely wounded at Plattsburg.

His insistent claims that he was not the offspring of his alleged parents led to an investigation. Physicians who examined him proved to their satisfaction that he was not of Indian blood. Pressed with inquiries, his reputed mother once confessed that he was not her child.

Then there entered upon the scene a witness who was to start rolling a ball of evidence soon to grow to great size and start the tongues of two contingents wagging. This was Skenondouh, an Indian of the frontier, who took oath that two French noblemen had appeared upon Lake George in 1795 with a feeble-minded lad of about 10.

These great men turned their half-witted charge over to the Williamses, who afterward were in no want for money. Goodly sums came to them regularly from somewhere. And it was doubtless to escape the curiosity of their neighbours that they had moved from their former home. Investigation showed that the mother of Eleazar's foster-father, Thomas Williams, had experienced an adventurous career of her own. From the comfortable parsonage of her father, the Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., she had been captured by Indians and carried to Canada, where she forgot the English language, joined the Catholic Church, adopted Indian customs and habits and married an Indian, John de Rogers.

Prince Meets Missionary

Eleazar Williams was sent to school at Long Meadow, Mass., and after the War joined the Episcopal Church, becoming a missionary among the Oneida Indians. In 1826 he was ordained Missionary Presbyter and the rest of his life he ministered to the Indians of New York and Wisconsin.

In 1854 the Prince de Joinville, heir to the throne of Louis Philippe, went to Green Bay, Wis. to hold an important secret interview with the Rev. Eleazar Williams. Why did this great prince seek the humble missionary?

According to Eleazar Williams, the Prince de Joinville offered him handsome bribes if he would

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Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

HISTORICAL & ECONOMIC STUDIES. Edited by D. G. Karve. Pp. 238. Price Rs. 3.

Professor V. G. Kale's is a name that is well-known and widely respected among all students of Indian Economics and it is a matter for congratulation that members of the Historical and Economic Association of the Fergusson College should have taken the opportunity for dedicating these studies to him, their Founder-President, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Association.

The seniormost among all living Indian Economists, Professor Kale, still remains one of the most alert and vigorous members of that body and those who attend the annual meetings of the Indian Economic Association know the active part that he still plays in the deliberations of that body and the shrewd and incisive comments he makes on current economic affairs. Professor Kale has retired from the Fergusson College, but he has certainly not retired from his functions as an Indian Economist. Long may he continue to be the doyen of Indian Economists and guide their activities!

The essays which are published in this volume are confined to men who have been at some time or another connected with the Historical and Economic Department of the Fergusson College; the writer of this review cannot help expressing his feeling that others who are equally his admirers but who have not had the chance to be connected with the Fergusson College should also be given an opportunity to associate themselves with the public recognition of Prof. Kale's services, and he hopes that this will be done on another occasion.

DIVERSE SUBJECTS

The essays are classified under three heads, namely, Historical Essays, Political Essays, and Economic Essays. The Historical Essays are of a type that should also interest the economist and consist of important contributions from such distinguished writers as Professor Potdar (on Peshwa Baji Rao) and others.

The political essays, though few in number, are exceedingly thought-provoking and should appeal to a larger audience outside the academic world; the contributors are Professors Palande, Kelkar and Kokekar.

The third, and by far the biggest part of the Volume, is taken up with various economic studies. The subjects covered deal with practically all the aspects of economics, such as theory, history of economic doctrines and problems of national economic policy. Prof. Anjaria makes a new attempt at defending the existence of Indian Economics as a separate branch of study, while Professors T. M. Joshi and N. A. Mavlanker deal with the recent advances made in the theory of economics and the complex and perhaps unsoluble problem of trying to combine economics as a formal science with economics as part of a wider social and cultural study.

IS COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?

Mr. S. G. Barve, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, gives a balanced and critical analysis of the current controversy between Capitalism and Communism and suggests that a compromise between the two would be the most probable order of society in future. Professor Beri writes on the minimum living wage and discusses the theoretical and practical difficulties associated with applying the concept to India, while Mr. N. G. Abhyankar has contributed a lively paper on the future of foreign capital which ought to appeal not only to the academic world but also to the world of Indian Industries and Commerce.

Professor Karve returns to his favourite problem of population in an exceedingly thought-provoking paper on "Population and Progress in India." There are also a number of other contributions on problems like employment, local finance, and civil aviation.

This Volume of Historical and Economic studies is edited by Prof. Karve and to any one who knows him, it is not surprising that it should have been so nicely got up and should have contained so many articles involving original research, independent thinking and synthetical presentation. The Volume under review is one that should be on the table of every student of Indian Economics.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HINDI JOURNALS

(1) KARMAYOGI; (2) GULDASTA.—Both edited by R. Saigal (Karmayogi Press, Ltd., 8 Edmonstone Road, Allahabad).

"The Karmayogi" is a journal for serious reading, and its June issue, under review, contains articles on topics like Gandhism, Socialism, George Bernard Shaw, National Language and the Everest, besides stories and poems relating to matters connected with the experiences and hard facts of life.

"The Guldasta," on the other hand, provides material for the entertainment of leisure hours. Apart from humorous poems, stories and essays that its June issue, under review, contains, even the editorial notes are written on a light manner.

Both the journals have given interesting cartoons on topical matters. They are published monthly, and the annual subscription of the "Karmayogi" is Rs. 7|-, while that of the "Guldasta" is Rs. 5|-

VYAVAHARIK VEDANTA, July 1941, Vol. II, No. 8. Edited by Dinadayalu Shrivastav, B.A. (Shri Ram Tirtha Publication League, Marwadi Galli, Lucknow).

This is a monthly which professes to give articles on the practical Vedanta. It contains mostly articles on the philosophy of Ram Tirtha, reproduced from his own writings and as interpreted by different writers. It has also a few pages of the English section. Its annual subscription varies for different kinds of persons, according to their status and position.

SHEWAK.

LAW OF INSOLVENCY

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF INSOLVENCY. By Nanubhai Bhaidas Abuvala, B.A. LL. B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, Deputy Official Assignee, Bombay High Court (Seventh edition, 1941. 349 pages) Price Rs. 3-8.)

It is in the fitness of things that Mr. N. B. Abuvala, who has been for some time past Deputy Official Assignee in Bombay, should have brought out a book on the subject of insolvency. The fact that within a comparatively short space of time it has become necessary to bring out a fresh edition, bears testimony to the popularity of the book. The commentaries are lucid and clear. A few typical questions set at the University Examinations on the Insolvency Law have been included in the book. The get-up is neat and attractive.

N. H. P.

MISSION OF HARANATH

MY MISSION (Part One). By Haranath (The Haranath Mission, 361, Hornby Road, Bombay). Pages 55. Annas 6.

The mission of Haranath is to spread the doctrine of love towards God and towards every member of the Kingdom of God. The Haranath Mission, Bombay. (whose production the book under review is) aims to spread the message of Haranath in a practical manner, by establishing Ashrams, Dispensaries, Infirmaries, Famine Relief Works and doing similar other work of a humanitarian nature, without distinction of caste, creed, or religion. One would like to know more about such work by the Mission.

The book under review is a factor in the Haranath Mission. It contains moral instructions likely to be of use in daily human life and calculated to keep the human being on the right path to true happiness. It contains many good thoughts couched in extremely simple language, such as can be understood by any reader.

This remark, however, has to be made, that some of the Mantras or thoughts recorded in the book are somewhat obscure and require further elucidation in order to be helpful. The thoughts contained in the book, however, regarding e. g. motherhood, a true Vaishnav, the magic in our Lord's Name, are brilliant. Six annas, spent in the purchase of this book, with its excellent get-up and general contents will undoubtedly prove a profitable investment to any person, young or old.

N. H. P.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

'The Yearling'

By MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS

It was April. Little twelve-year-old Jody Baxter left the hoeing that Ma Baxter had told him to finish, and ran away to join the creatures of the wood. Sensitive to the teeming life around him, Jody surged with the joy of being alive.

Jody's father, Penny Baxter, understood the boy better than did his mother. Perhaps Ma Baxter had become dulled by the grief which submerged her soul each time that she had borne a child. She had been forced to stand helpless while each weak infant sickened and died. Jody alone had survived.

It was a hard life that the Baxters lived in the Palmetto Lands of Florida. Only two neighbours were close enough for occasional visits; the Hutto family and the Forresters. Grandma Hutto now lived alone for Oliver had gone to sea and only came now and then to visit his mother. The Forresters were such outlandish people that Ma Baxter pronounced them indecent, speaking of them always as the Black-hearted Forresters. Jody, however, loved to visit both families.

* * * *

In this time between childhood and manhood, one of the memorable adventures in Judy's life was the hunt for old Slew Foot, a bear grown mean in his old age. One night Slew Foot, so named for having lost a toe in a trap long ago, killed the Baxter brood sow, leaving her body not eaten. Penny Baxter said that killing for food was one thing, but killing for meanless was something else. With his gun over his shoulder and with Jody tagging at his heels, Penny set out to kill Slew Foot.

The dogs tracked the bear and engaged him in a fight. Penny took him and pulled the trigger. Nothing happened. Again and again the same result came, until

"THE YEARLING"

A Book All Should Read

The question frequently comes, "What new book can I buy for a boy of high-school age? I find plenty of good children's books, but I don't know what to buy for young readers not wise enough to stand up under some of the surgical operations of human nature that appear in many books. Can you suggest any good book to add a library for young people?"

I suggest "The Yearling."

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings has presented a story that is about a boy, that includes outdoor life, hunting and fishing, fights and adventure. She has still conveyed an adult spiritual interpretation that gives mature value and life long interest to her story. "The Yearling" is the kind of book that a boy can read and enjoy for the story, that a man can read and enjoy for the memories and philosophy as well as the story.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings was born in Washington, D. C. She has lived in the states of Wiskonsin and New York, and now in Florida. Other books by this writer are "South Moon Under," "Golden Apples,' and "Jacob's Ladder."

"The Yearling" won the Pulitzer Prize for 1939 and seems destined to join America's classics in literature.

(Continued on page 38)

OUR SHORT STORY

AFFAIR AT PINE BEACH

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

"Roger!" Kate cried in amazement.

"Roger," Elinor Marsh said, "if you're smart you'll give yourself an extra week's vacation this summer and spend it down at Pine Beach."

Roger Porter frowned and took a long drag from his cigarette. "Why?" he asked.

Elinor gestured, standing up, dusting cigarette ashes from her dress. "I don't like to tell stories out of school, but I've known you and you've known me since we were knee high to a stunted duck. We've sort of a pact between us Is that right?"

"That's right," said Roger. He knew that Elinor had just come up from Pine Beach this morning.

She began drawing on her gloves. "You've interests down there that need looking after. A local boy named Bat Owens isn't respecting those interests."

"I see," said Roger. He crushed out his cigarette. "Thanks, Ellie."

Roger caught the noon train to Pine Beach. He knew exactly what Ellie had meant. He knew she was referring to Kate Lockhart, to whom he was engaged. He knew that Kate was carrying on a harmless affair with Bat Owens, a local boy. Harmless that is, from Kate's point of view

He knew, also, why Kate was playing around with this Bat Owens. Partly it was to teach him, Roger, a lesson. They had quarrelled a week ago—a minor thing over the advisability of attending a local firemen's ball. Roger had held out against it, and so they hadn't gone. Later he had apologized and they had patched up their differences.

And partly she was doing it because it would create a sensation among tne summer folks. She would establish a reputation for herself; and Kate loved nothing better. People would talk and there would be gossip and Kate would be tremendously amused. Nothing thrilled her more than flouting the standards by which she had always had to live.

The tiny station platform was hot and deserted when Roger's train pulled in. He took his suitcase and walked around the platform and found Mike Stanton, the local taxi driver, parked in the shade, asleep in his old jallopy.

Mike seemed surprised when Roger waked him, but during the drive down to the colony he didn't talk much. He usually jabbered at a great rate, reciting the local gossip, but to-day he kept his mouth grimly closed. Roger thought: "It's worse than I thought."

His mother and father greeted him in astonishment. Then they looked at him queerly. He asked: "Know where Kate is?" Neither of them answered. His father coughed and picked up his suitcase and went upstairs with it. Roger's mouth became grim.

"Where is she?" he demanded of his mother.

"Why, she—she's down at the cove, swimming. Now, Roger, there's no use—" But Roger was already out of the house and down the steps

He followed the bluff above the beach till he came to the steps leading down to the cove. He was glad that he had met no one. At the bottom of the steps he took the path which led through the pines and present came out onto the small sant spit that was known as the cove.

Two persons were lying in the sun. Both wore bathing suits and were close together. They heard the sound of Roger's feet in the sand and sat up with a start.

"Roger!" Kate cried in amazement. He stood still and looked at her. Bat Owens had turned and was glaring at him sullently. He was a big, hulking lad Roger knew the type. The town bully, arrogant, swaggering, thick-headed enough to believe himself the answer to any woman's dream.

Kate's lip curled. "So! Elinor couldn't wait to tell you the gossip, eh? My, she must have imagined a lot to bring you back so quickly."

"It looks," said Roger, "as if she didn't imagine anything."

Bat Owens got to his feet. "Get wise, punk. Can't you see three's a crowd."

"That's wit for you," Roger said sarcastically. "But it's nevertheless a fact. Kate, you go on home."

Kate flung up her head. "I'll do no such thing. Why, you'd think you owned me. Can't you see you're in the way?"

Roger knew she was baiting Bat Owens. It made him furious. The local youth was too ignorant to see what was going on. He strode up to Roger and tapped him on the chest with a thick forefinger. "You heard what the lady said. Scram, or else—"

Roger could control himself no longer. He did exactly what Kate wanted him to do. She had figured that a good beating by Owens would be revenge enough. Later she would apologize, triumphantly.

It was easier than Roger expected. Owens knew only brute force. Roger ducked his first blow and set him back on his heels with a straight arm to the jaw, following it up with a right hook to the stomach. Owens grunted, doubling up, clasping both hands to his stomach. Roger straightened him out with a haymaker that sprawled him full length and senseless on the sand

Kate stared in amazement. "Why—why—Roger, you—"

"Didn't get what you expected, eh? Well, there's your hero. You can have him. I'm through." He turned abruptly and started back through the pines

Kate looked down at the prone figure of Bat Owens, then after the retreating figure of Roger. Horror and understanding filled her heart. "Roger!" she cried frantically. "Roger!" And she started running after him. But Roger didn't look back.

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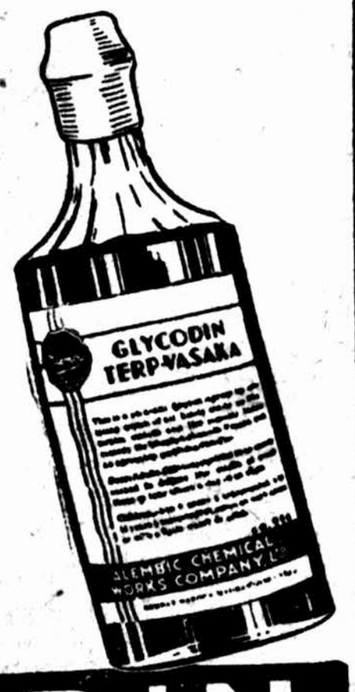

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GLADYS PARKER
2-19

'ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

TAGORE AS AN ARTIST

Versatile Creative Genius–Lover And Creator Of Beauty–Poet, Musician, Dramatist And Painter

By D. G. VYAS

Not only the city of Calcutta, not only the Province of Bengal, but the whole of India is steeped into profound sorrow at the incalculable and irretrievable loss that she has sustained in the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, one of her dearest and greatest sons.

A genius like Tagore that turns out to be an apostle of truth, knowledge and beauty, a preacher of the gospel of love, peace and brotherhood and a leader destined to guide humanity to its goal, is a historical phenomenon.

A Rare Genius

A solid cultural background, affluent social circumstances and rich resources of educational and cultural accomplishments had nurtured Tagore's genius and stimulated its growth to greatness attained by a few. His erudition, scholarship and creative capacity had substantiated the principle that the academic degrees and labels are not indispensable to the efflorescence of the literary and artistic abilities of a gifted person.

Truth, knowledge and beauty, which are the essential elements of culture, were interwoven in the pattern of Tagore's life. He had an irresistible yearning for self-enrichment and self-enlightenment and was gifted with an infinite capacity for assimilation of knowledge. In fact, his life of eighty years was too brief a span for the vistas of knowledge he loved to explore. Beauty was the keynote of his life and letters. He was not merely a lover but a creator of beauty in various forms, because he was an artist of amazing versatality.

The creative genius of Tagore had varied facets which were perfectly designed and highly finished. He was a combination of a poet, litterateur, critic, dramatist, musician, composer, educationist, philosopher, painter and actor. One seldom finds such a variegated manifestation of the creative powers of a genius. But, above all, Tagore was an artist—and artist of the first magnitude.

Not Provincial Legacy

Tagore's life was an illustration of the adage that poets and artists are born and not made. Nature —the inexhaustible spring of beauty—had secured an unshakable hold over his imagination and had roused his aesthetic impulse into activity since his early age. He was highly sensitive to the moods and manifestations of Nature, to the struggles and strifes of humanity and had recorded his reactions and responses to them in his literary and artistic creations.

He was popularly known as a poet, because among his different modes of expression, it was the art of poesy, which had mainly revealed the effusiveness and exuberance of his genius. He is said to have begun to compose verses at the age of eight. The climax and culmination of his poetic art was "Geetanjali" which had won for him the unique honour of the Nobel Prize in 1913 and had raised the poetic genius of India to a dizzy height in the literary world.

Tagore was a prolific writer, having had a brilliant and uninterrupted record of a literary career extending over sixty-five years. There is no branch of literature which he did not touch and triumph over. His literary output, which is varied and voluminous, comprises, besides the musical songs and the bulk of the poems which are not adapted to music, novels, fables, short stories, essays, criticisms, dramas, operas, educational text-books, etc.

Since Bengali was the main linguistic medium of his literary expression Tagore had considerably enriched the Bengali literature and language. But the limitations of the linguistic medium do not stamp his literature as a provincial legacy. Whatever fraction of his literary capital that has been translated into English and other European languages has earned international recognition. The literary productions of Tagore are universal in their essence, expression and the extent of appeal.

The literary abilities of Tagore were not circumscribed within the orbit of book-writing, but had also distinguished him as a capable journalist. He had lavishly contributed articles to the "Modern Review" and other periodicals, English as well as Bengali, and had successfully undertaken to edit his own periodicals from time to time. He had made, through his journalistic enterprise, a magnificent contribution to the literary and philosophical thought of the day and had given a strong impetus to the literary and cultural movement.

Musician And Composer

The art of music had found in Tagore one of its able exponents and a pioneer of a new movement. He had acquired proficiency in the classical music of India and studied European music as well during his first trip to England. He did not accept the current conception of music which revolves round execution of melodic patterns and 'alaps', but had attached musical values to the literary composition of the song. To him music was a synthesis of literary composition and melodic pattern.

Tagore was both a musician and a composer. He has composed songs in the classical melodies and has sponsored about twenty new Raginis. He was intensely impressed with the intrinsic beauty of the folk-songs, had drawn inspiration from them and had created songs in simplified melodies. He had also composed special varieties of songs for dramas and dances. The style of music, which he had developed and propagated, bears the indelible impress of his musical genius.

Portrait by Miss Elizabeth Brunner

Santiniketan
1st Vaishak 14th April
1935

Faith is the bird that feels
the light
when the dawn is still dark.
Rabindranath Tagore

Actor And Dramatist

Dramatic art was another important medium through which Tagore's creative genius had found its release and refulgence. He had composed his first play, "Prithviraja Parajaya" at the age of thirteen. He had a distinctive style and had lyricised dramatic action. According to him, drama was the play of feeling and not action. Since the musical possibilities of drama had strongly appealed to the poet his plays are remarkable for their rich fare of music. Tagore's plays have been successfully produced on the stage and have created a public for themselves.

But as a dramatist he was not merely an author of literary plays which entail no theatrical values. He was a producer and also an exponent of the histrionic art and had made his debut on the stage in 1877 in a comedy composed by his brother Jyotirindra Nath. Since then he used to appear on frequent occasions in the important roles in his own plays.

Dance-art has received no small an impetus from Tagore. The Manipuri technique owes its popularity to-day to him, because he was first to import it out of its native land and introduced it in Shantiniketan. He had extended the scope of his art of composition to the sphere of dance and had composed some new dances and dance-songs.

Painter Also

The artistic impulse of Tagore, though it had expressed itself profusely in a variety of forms, demanded an additional channel at the age of seventy. It was the art of painting which he had explored and experimented with, in response to an inner urge. He used to transform erasures, in his manuscripts into diverse and delightful designs which paved his way to painting. It is estimated that 1500 paintings stand to his credit.

Tagore's painting is not a spectacular feat of technical perfection or thematic novelty, nor is it a declaration of his faith in the old traditions or new tendencies. It has a distinct touch of originality and has its own charm, because it is an unfettered expression of the poet in line and colour—an effusion of the reserve of his creative energy. His paintings have been exhibited in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Copenhagen, New York and Boston.

A World-Personality

The creations of Tagore—literary, poetic, dramatic and musical —are vibrant with beauty and vitality. They are universal in appeal and are almost epoch-making. He had realised beauty as one of the ideals of human existence and had produced it all throughout his life. His life had no conflict and contradictions. His was a model of integrated life and he was a master of the art of living.

Tagore was one of the pioneers of the current art-movement. He had given active support to the foundation of the new Bengal School of Art which was sponsored by Havell and Abanindra Nath Tagore. He had liberated music, dance and drama from the fetters of professional pedantism and social ostracism and had introduced them to the respectable order of society.

His conception of education was based on high ideals. The system of education imparted at Vishvabharati lays special emphasis on fine arts, because Tagore had fully realised the educative and cultural values of art. In a letter to His Excellency President Tai Chi Tao he had referred to artistic education at Vishvabharati as "another aspect of our ideal where we seek to express our inner self through song and dance and then he had added "we consider it a part of education to collaborate in perfecting beauty."

Tagore was a patriot but not of a fanatic type. He had expanded his soul beyond national, racial and religious precincts and prejudices. Though he was an idol of his country, he belonged to the galaxy of the world-revered personalities. He was an embodiment of culture and had reasserted the artistic and cultural individuality and dignity of India and had raised her in the estimation of the world. Tagore is dead, but he is living through his art and literature. Tagore is immortal.

A WEEK OF WAR

Blue-Prints Of New Order

By N. G. Jog

AUGUST, 15.

"Where is Churchill?"—The question was being asked in five continents for the last few days, first with curiosity, then with surprise and latterly with evident anxiety.

All sort of fantastic guesses were being indulged in regarding his whereabouts. He was said to be in Moscow, Iceland, Washington, here, there and everywhere. For a few days Winston Churchill had become the Scarlet Pimpernel of high politics.

Just when the suspense was becoming intolerable came the announcement broadcast by Mr. Clement Attlee on Thursday evening. The Deputy Premier did not divulge where his Chief was but he informed an eager world what he was doing. In brief, the Prime Minister of Britain was on a visit to the President of the United States and both of them were busy laying down the blue-prints of a new world order.

Even in peaceful times a meeting of the Premier and the President would have attracted world-wide attention. Now it will go down as one of the major sensations of the war. The secrecy enveloping Churchill's departure, the dramatic coming together of the heads of the two States somewhere on the submarine-infested high seas, the fact that they were accompanied by their respective heads of the services and finally the historic declaration that they have issued—all these will by themselves constitute a thrilling chapter in the annals of 1941.

Belated Response

The eight-point statement issued jointly by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (Note the careful wording) makes known "certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world".

The statement is a belated response to the demand for war aims which has been frequently made since the hostilities began. So far the British Government considered that victory was the chief aim of the war. It is very significant, therefore, that Churchill should have undertaken such a perilous voyage in order to confer with President Roosevelt before enunciating the principles for which the Allies are fighting.

Those principles are in themselves unexceptionable. There is nothing very novel about them either. President Roosevelt had long ago outlined the Four Freedoms which he held as the basis of post-war reconstruction. But it is one thing to lay down abstract principles and another to translate them into action. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating.

The eight points of Churchill and Roosevelt naturally remind one of the famous Fourteen Points of President Wilson. The former may not be an abridged edition of the latter but they are a variant of the same theme. In the history of World War I, the Fourteen Points have an honoured place for themselves. Their enunciation by President Wilson more than the actual participation of the United States in the war was responsible for the collapse of the German resistance.

A World Of Difference

Will the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration have a similar immediate result? I am afraid, no. Paradoxical as it may seem, if those war aims (Personally I would prefer to call them Peace Aims,) come belatedly for the democratic people, they are premature as far as the Totalitarian Powers are concerned.

Hitler's Reich has certainly not reached the stage in which Kaiser's Reich found itself at the beginning of 1918. The German people are yet under the hypnotic spell of their Fuehrer. The latter's Eastern campaign may not be fulfilling all his expectations but he has still a powerful ally in the Far East.

There is, again, a world of difference in the generation of 1918 and that of 1941. We are realistic, cynical, hardboiled. We have seen the Versailles Frankenstein rising out of the lofty idealism of the Fourteen Points. We have seen self-determination become a mockery. The League of Nations gradually turned out to be an empty shell and the years between 1918 and 1939 proved to be only an uneasy era of armistice between two deadly armageddons.

While heartily welcoming the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration, one must therefore, also note its sombre background. The principles which they lay down are excellent but still better will be their application. The fact that the President of United States shares the authorship of the proposed New Order is of the highest significance in this connection. The New World is lending a hand once again to putting the affairs of the Old One aright and there is every hope that both Churchill and Roosevelt will profit by the mistakes of their predecessors.

Real Triumph

And there lies the real triumph of Churchill. He has brought the United States back to Europe. The Atlantic is no longer a gulf that divides but a bridge that unites the peoples of the two continents. As the "New York Times" says, "This is the end of isolation. We are at the beginning of a new era in which the United States assumes responsibilities which fall naturally to a great world power".

This means in effect that the United States has entered the war so as to safeguard the peace that will follow the war. It may sound like a contradiction in terms, an insoluble conundrum but so it is. The last war was to end war; this one will be henceforth waged to preserve the peace. The former was meant to make the world safe for democracy; the latter to root out dictatorship from the world once for all.

Perhaps the most pertinent clause in the declaration is the last one suggesting the disarmament of the aggressor nations. That is the summit and there lies the sting of the peace offensive launched by Churchill and Roosevelt. Britain and the U.S.A. are virtually assuming the policeman's powers in the new international order, at the same time solemnly disclaiming any perquisites for themselves.

A Maestro's Timing

Whatever one may have to say about the contents of the declaration, there cannot be two opinions about its timing. Churchill is a political maestro. He has a great sense of the dramatic. And in meeting Roosevelt and broadcasting his New Order plans he has kept just one step ahead of Hitler. He has taken the wind out of the Nazis' own new order.

That New Order was to be inaugurated in Europe with a fanfare of trumpets immediately the German army had brought the Russian colossus to its knees. The stooges and satellites had already fallen in line with the New Order. Last week Marshal Petain, too, finally and formally aligned himself to Totalitarianism. Everything is ready for the Nazi regime in Europe. The Soviet, however, refuses to oblige its erstwhile ally It is yet fighting grimly and as long as Stalin is in the ring. Hitler cannot usher in his ersatz Peace.

Churchill has, therefore, seized time by the forelock. He has spiked the guns of the Hitler's peace offensive in advance. One would have wished that Stalin also was associated with the Churchill-Roosevelt announcement. That would have invested it with a greater international sanction if not with a higher ideological appeal.

Negative Satisfaction

Much water, however, has flown down the Thames, the Mississippi and the Volga during the last two months and one is confident that the declaration will be received with sympathy and support in the Kremlin. At any rate there will be no longer that distrust and suspicion, which would have been unavoidable before June 22, 1941. And it is, perhaps, as well, therefore, that the war aims of the Allies were not proclaimed so long.

Apparently the Soviet is at present too fully occupied with war to think of anything else. Its strategic situation has deteriorated during the last week and the Nazi thrust towards the South is assuming grave proportions. The Nazi claim that Odessa is already encircled may be discounted but they have certainly made considerable advance towards that objective.

The occupation of the whole of Ukraine will, however, give only negative satisfaction to the Nazis. It is as if failing to smash the head, they are professing to be content with lopping a limb. There are good grounds to believe that Marshal Budenny's army had made an orderly withdrawal to interior positions, as have Voroshilov's and Timoshenko's in the other two fronts. There is plenty of vast, open spaces for the Soviet forces to fall back upon and as long as they remain intact and maintain their morale, there will be no victory for Hitler, whatever battles he may win.

CENTRAL GOVT. RECOGNISES ANDHRA M. B. B. S. DEGREE

MADRAS, August 16.

The Central Government has, after consulting the Medical Council of India granted recognition to the M.B.B.S., degree of the Andhra University as a recognised medical qualification with retrospective effect according to a communication to the Press from the Registrar of the Andhra University.—A. P.

NEW BISHOP OF COCHIN

COCHIN, August 15.

News has been received from Rome that His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to appoint as Bishop of Cochin Dr. Jose Viere Alvarez, Rector of the Seminary of Azores, Portuguese Islands.

The bishopric has been vacant ever since the departure of Dr. Abilio Vas Des Neves last year.—A P.

MADRAS WAR FUND

MADRAS, August 16.

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund up to the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,35,52,073-2-3.—A. P.

On Saturday last at 1 a.m. occurred the death of Sjt. Shankarrao Lahane, the proprietor of the well-known Karlekar Grand Circus with which he had been associated for about 40 years.

'COMMANDMENTS' FOR PUBLIC MEN

Mayor Of Galle Enunciates Them At Public Meeting

COLOMBO, August 12 (By Mail).

"Thou shalt not be long-winded in the speech, whether in the State Council or elsewhere, "is one of the Ten Commandments laid down for public men in Ceylon by Mr. W. Dahanayake, Mayor of Galle, at a public meeting.

The other nine 'Commandments' are:

Thou shalt not accept more than Rs. 100 a month as salary.

Thou shalt not travel in the first or second class of the Ceylon Government Railway.

Thou shalt not take intoxicating liquor.

Thou shalt not gamble or encourage gambling, whether on the turf, at carnivals or elsewhere.

Thou shalt not accept any bribe or fee for any work done as a public man.

Thou shalt not partake of sumptuous fare.

Thou shalt not dress in grand style.

Thou shalt not mislead the public.

Thou shalt practise what thou preachest.—A. P.

WAR'S BITTEREST PHASE REACHED

Fighting Rages From Arctic To Black Sea

Hitler's All-Out Effort!

Nazis Continue To Dig In, In Smolensk Area

MARSHAL BUDENNY'S MOVE TO SET UP STRONG LINE OF DEFENCE ACROSS DNIEPER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

MOSCOW, August 16.

ONE OF THE WAR'S BITTEREST PHASES HAS BEEN REACHED, SAYS REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE TIME A SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SPEAKS OF SEVERE FIGHTING ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT WITHOUT SPECIFICATION OF PARTICULAR AREAS AND WITHOUT MENTIONING PLACE NAMES.

THE SOVIET PRESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY) REFERS TO FIGHTING "FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN TO THE BLACK SEA". THE COMMUNIQUES WORDING SUGGESTS THAT FIGHTING IS INTENSE IN MUCH MORE THAN ONE DIRECTION. WE ARE CLEARLY WITNESSING HITLER'S ALL-OUT EFFORT BEFORE UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER SETS IN.

THE SOVIET MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES THAT DURING FRIDAY NIGHT, SOVIET TROOPS CONTINUED FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE FRONT. AND ESPECIALLY STUBBORN FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHERN DIRECTION.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU AND BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AT 11-00 (G.M.T.):—

"DURING THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 15TH OUR TROOPS CONTINUED FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE FRONT AND ESPECIALLY STUBBORN FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHERN DIRECTION. OUR AIR FORCE STRUCK BLOWS AT ENEMY TROOPS."

LONDON: "More cheerful" is the description applied in authoritative quarters here to-day (Saturday), regarding the general situation of the Russo-German war, according to information from reliable Russian sources. It is pointed out, however, that until the position in the Ukraine becomes more stabilised, the fighting in that area will be somewhat confused, although it is stated that everywhere the situation is under control.

In the north-west of Lake Onega, all attacks by the Finns have been repulsed and in Kholm area, a heavy German attack was beaten off with great loss.

Particularly interesting is the fact that in the Smolensk area, the Germans are continuing to dig in everywhere and there is no indication that they mean to resume the advance in this sector in the immediate future.

MARSHAL BUDENNY'S STRATEGY.

West of Kiev, a heavy German attack on a narrow front resulted in German forces being decimated. There have been a certain number of German successes in the Uman area. The opinion is expressed in London that Marshal Budenny may get his main forces across the Dnieper and be able to establish a strong line of Defence. While it is not possible to give accurate details of the German losses certain figures of a number of Divisions known to have been mauled ar[illegible] Among the units known to have been badly handled are [illegible] divisions of approximately 137,000 men, four motorised divisions of 60,000 men, five Panzer divisions of 60,000 men and one SS division of 15,000 men. This makes a total of 322,000 troops in the divisions which have suffered very heavy casualties. As the figures are taken up to about August 1st, other formations must also have been battered.

SURVEY BY "ANNALIST"

LONDON.—Highlights of the Russian campaign continue to play upon the Southern Ukraine, where fighting on a gigantic scale is still proceeding according to "Annalist." The situation there has yet to be clarified, and to-day's 'communiques' from both the High Commands do little to pierce the fog of war. The fact, however, that Marshal Budenny is still able to fight back tenaciously tends to throw doubt upon some of the more grandiose German claims of the past few days, and to indicate that his forces still retain a decree of manoeuvrability which does not interlock with German descriptions of a precip tous retreat.

To-day's German High Command 'communique' is also noteworthy in this respect, in that place names are significantly omitted. German headquarters, not normally given to understatement are content to call it a day with "all eastern operations proceeding successfully and according to plan." The loss of territory which the Russians hav

(Continued on Page 27)

Four Enemy Ships Hit By Torpedo

CAIRO, Aug. 16.

It is officially announced that three enemy merchantships and one destroyer were hit by a torpedo from aircraft of the fleet air arm on the night of August 14/15.—Reuter.

LADY MARY HERBERT'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, August 16.

A bulletin issued from Government House this evening over the signatures of Lt Col F. J Anderson and Lt Col A. Denham White, says "the Lady Mary Herbert continues to make satisfactory progress and has passed a comfortable night".—A P.

CONTINUOUS MASSING OF JAPANESE TROOPS

100,000 Stationed In Indo-China With Large Number Of Bombs

TOKYO, Aug. 16.

"Day and night for seven days mass formations of Japanese naval planes have poured an unceasing torrent of bombs into Chungking", states the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in Central China waters.

SINGAPORE.—Evidence of the steady pouring in of Japanese troops into Indo-China is given by 30 British evacuees from Saigon, when they arrived to-day (Saturday) aboard a French steamer, they declared that 80,000 to 100,000 have already arrived, but their equipment appeared to be sufficient for 160,000.—Reuter.

U. S. WAR MATERIAL SHIPMENTS TO VLADIVOSTOCK?

Japanese Army Spokesman Expresses Concern

LONDON, August 13.

"The Times" Shanghai Correspondent cabled on August 12:

Lieutenant Colonel Akiyama, the Japanese army spokesman, said that Japan was concerned about reports that American war materials were being shipped to Vladivostock.

Japan, he declared, did not know whether the supplies were being sent for the Russian eastern army or, if so, whether they were used by the Russians against Japan, or were being sent to Chungking.

He added that, as the United States had adopted the attitude that Chungking was its first line of defence and was advancing credits and supplies to China, Japan was ignorant of the destination of these supplies

RUSSIAN PLANES OVER E. GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 16.

While Moscow makes no claim of Soviet air raids on Germany. The Germans admit the presence of Russian planes over eastern Germany, some of them penetrating as far as Berlin.—Reuter.

Br. Planes Raid Catania

LONDON, August 16.

According to an Italian communique British planes raided Catania in Sicily, last night. The Italians say that much damage and many casualties resulted.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"COMPLETE AGREEMENT"

ROCKLAND, Aug. 16.

President Roosevelt at a Press Conference on the "Potomac" said that he and Mr. Churchill had come to complete agreement on all aspects of the war situation. He did not think that the United States was any closer towards entering the conflict as the result of the Conference. He said the next step would only be further interchange of ideas.

President Roosevelt said that Russia will not be given war materials on Lease and Lend basis because she was able to pay for war equipment. He was confident that Russian resistance would continue through the winter. He said that Mr Churchill was not visiting the United States nor did he (Roosevelt) intend to go to Britain for a while.—Reuter.

Polish-Russian Military Pact Signed

LONDON, August 15.

A Polish-Russian military agreement was signed in Moscow on Friday afternoon.

The agreement which is based on the principles worked out in London by General Sikorski and his staff and was taken to Moscow by a Polish military mission provides in detail for the formation of a Polish army in Soviet Russia.—Reuter

NAZI PLANES PREVENTED FROM RAIDING MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 16.

A small group of German planes attempted a raid on Moscow on Friday night. The planes were prevented from reaching the city and dispersed.

21 Nazi Planes Destroyed By Red Forces

The following is the text of a Soviet communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau:

"During August 15 our troops continued fierce fighting with the enemy along the whole front. Our air force in co-operation with the land force continued to deal blows to enemy troops and attacked his aircraft on aerodromes. According to incomplete data, 21 enemy aircraft were destroyed on August 14. We lost eleven planes".—Reuter.

ARGENTINE APPLAUDS DECLARATION

BUENOS AIRES August 16.

Unqualified praise is the tone of the Argentine press and publicists' opinion regarding the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration.

Doctor Honoro Pueyrredon, who was the Argentine Foreign Minister during the first world war, says that the declaration is a unique event in the world's history and marks the revival of the Christian spirit for, while modern phraseology changes form, it is in essence the same doctrine as that of the saviour.—Reuter

NO REVIVAL OF WILSON'S 14 POINTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 16

There is no truth in Axis propagandists description of Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point declaration as a revival of President Wilson's 14 points, states the New York "Herald Tribune's" columnist, Mr. Walter Lippmann.

"Here we have a joint public declaration by the heads of the two Governments, whereas President Wilson's declaration was a unilateral statement. This declaration places the main emphasis on the survey of a thing which, because it was neglected 25 years ago, made the whole settlement unworkable and postwar reconstruction a failure.

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt know that stable peace is utterly inconceivable unless it is organised with the continuing collaboration of Britain and America."—Reuter

Observing Diplomatic Practice

LONDON, August 16.

It is understood that when Mr. Churchill met President Roosevelt in the Atlantic, he handed over a letter from His Majesty the King. This is in accordance with diplomatic practice, when the Prime Minister meets the head of another state. It is also understood that Mr. Churchill received a reply from the President to the King.—Reuter.

Attlee Says It Is Freedom For All

Declaration Of Peace Principles Applicable Also To Asiatics And Africans

LONDON, August 16.

Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Prime Minister, who broadcast the joint Anglo-American declaration on Thursday, said yesterday, that the declaration of peace principles applied to all countries of the world.

HE SAID, "WE OF THE LABOUR PARTY SAY THAT THE FREEDOM WE CLAIM FOR OURSELVES SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO ALL MEN. THURSDAY'S DECLARATION WILL BE EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL RACES INCLUDING ASIATICS AND AFRICANS."—REUTER.

FREEDOM FOR ALL RACES

No More Fear Of War And Fear Of Want!

LONDON, August 16.

The following is amplification of Mr. Attlee's statement made on Friday:—

"You will not find in the Declarations which have been made on behalf of the Government of this country on the war any suggestion that the freedom and social security for which we fight should be denied to any of the races of mankind", said Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, yesterday He was speaking at a reception given in his honour by West African students in London, and he emphasised that the Declaration of principles which he had made the day before applied to all the races of the world. coloured as well as white

"We the labour party", he said, "have always been conscious of the wrongs done by the White races to races with darker skins. We have been glad to see how with the passing of years the old conception of Colonies as places inhabited by inferior people whose function was only to serve and produce wealth for the benefit of other people has made way for juster and nobler ideas.

Yesterday I was privileged to announce a Declaration of principles which apply I believe, to all the peoples of the world. Our enemies, Nazis, have set up a monstrous and ridiculous racial doctrine. They declare themselves to be the master race to which the rest of us are inferior, and if they assert that claim in respect of Europeans, you may be quite assured they are going to apply it to everyone else. Asiatics, Africans and every one. Mr. Attlee assured his listeners: "We are fighting this war not just for ourselves alone, but for all people. We want to life from all people those two great evils of fear of war and fear of want. I look for an ever increasing measure of self-effort in Africa and for an ever-rising standard of life for all peoples of Africa."—Reuter.

NAZI "TOURISTS" IN IRAN

LONDON, August 13.

The "Daily Express" special correspondent in Cairo cabled on August 12:—

Aly Akbar Rehman, the Iranian Ambassador in Egypt, to-day called on the Premier, Sirry Pasha, to protest against what he alleged to be "false reports of Nazi activities in Iran emanating from Cairo." The reports were quite untrue, he said, and were doing Iran much harm abroad. They had greatly angered Shah Rizakhan, he added.

Reliable reports reaching Cairo nevertheless say plainly that Hitler is putting pressure on the Shah to resist British warnings against Nazi "tourists."

Special Gas Troops

Moscow Journal Sounds Warning Of New Nazi Brutality

LONDON, Aug. 15.

"Be ready for chemical warfare," is the heading of an article in "The Pravda," announces the Moscow Radio.

It said the Nazis were prepared for a new and unprecedented act of brutality—wide use of poisonous substances. "The enemy has carefully elaborated the technique and tactics of chemical warfare: He hopes that a gas attack will take us unawares. But he has miscalculated..... Our task is always everywhere to be ready for a chemical attack."

It will be recalled that a short time ago Russia announced the capture of special units of German troops who were subsequently revealed, according to Russian reports, as special gas equipped troops.

"GO SLOW" SAYS COL. BRITTON TO MEN AT NAZI WAR FACTORIES

LONDON, August 15.

Appealing to the "V" army to "go slow" in their production at Nazi war factories, Colonel Britton in his weekly broadcast to-night said, "Let us see one German tank and one German plane come out of a factory where there were two before—one truck of coal go into Germany where two went before.

Everything you do which helps the Germans, you should do slowly. We in Britain are working hard to make weapons which will destroy the Nazis.

Emphasising that Germany was short of labour, Colonel Britton said, "France was making for the Nazis tanks, planes, lorries, railway engines, parachutes and gas masks. Frenchmen are mining coal for Hitler—and magnesium. Belgium is making ships for Hitler. Holland is making stuka dive bombers, ships and wireless apparatus. Dutchmen are mining coal. Czechoslovakia is making armaments of all kinds for the Nazis, including tanks and guns.

Calcutta University Honours Poet's Memory

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University adopted a resolution of condolence on the demise of Poet Tagore and decided that all educational institutions should be closed on August 18 next which should be observed as a Day of Mourning.

On that day a memorial meeting will also be held at the Senate Hall.—United Press.

"Thumbs Up" Even In Germany

Revelation By Britishers Captured In Syrian Campaign

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent in Syria).

BEIRUT, Aug. 16

That "Thumbs Up" is a universal symbol throughout occupied and unoccupied Europe is one of the astounding facts revealed by a young Britisher, who was one of the first batch of officers captured in the Syrian campaign, just returned from a prison camp in France.

With a group of hollow-cheeked officers of the R.A.F. and Army, some bearded, wearing the same shorts and shirt as when captured, the officer described a two month 5,000 mile journey by rail, sea and air throughout Europe under alternatively the French and German escort.

"We were imprisoned for 22 days in close confinement in a ship in Salonika harbour," said the officer, "the inhabitants did their utmost to assist us.

They passed too secretly fruit and other comforts—children gave the "Thumbs Up" symbol.

From Salonika we travelled by rail in a special coach through Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany and France, eventually boarding a steamer at Marseilles and returning to Syria.

GERMANS, GOOD "HOSTS"

I must admit the German soldiers treated us with utmost respect, observing strictest discipline throughout the days of our captivity. Most of our guards who were men of thirty and over, supplied us food and cigarettes and even joined in singing "Tipperary" and other songs.

Elements of the Nazi military system, outwardly hostile to us, were youngsters of twenty or so, one of which inspected us with a pair of field glasses at a distance of three feet.

France, particularly the occupied zone, we found depressed and lifeless, but at least 80 per cent of the inhabitants believed in Allied victory.

WELL-BEHAVED FRENCH AND INDIANS

I picked up from a most reliable source in France that the Germans were very worried by the colossal losses and casualties in the Russian campaign, which they admit is not going according to plan.

Entering the glass-roofed Marseilles station we started up singing "Tipperary" and "Roll Out The Barrel" in which Frenchmen joined, majority "Thumbs Upping."

It was extraordinary that this "Thumbs Up" symbol were even given to us in Germany. During the journey we never left the rail coach, it being shifted from track to track.

I have particular admiration for Indian officers. They maintained the smartest appearance and kept up the morale to the highest pitch throughout the two months' ordeal.

Although Europe was a strange land to them they behaved magnificently." All officers of the R.A.F. and others were very cheerful and after short leave are endeavouring to return immediately to their fighting unit in the Near East.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 16.

It is learnt in London that in operation over Northern France to-day (Saturday) five enemy fighters were destroyed for the loss of two British fighters. Blenheim bombers which took part bombed railway communications.—Reuter.

Confidence Returns To Turkey

American & Russo-British Guarantees' Sequel

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Considerable strengthening of the Allied position in the Middle East should result from the guarantees now extended to Turkey by Russia and Britain, writes the "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic Correspondent.

Since Russia entered into a non-belligerent association with Germany in 1939. Turkey not unnaturally has viewed with some suspicion the possible developments of Soviet policy.

The German Ambassador in Ankara, Von Papen, has done his utmost to encourage and foment Turkish doubts and misgivings.

In parallel with these dark threats, Turkey has been lured with many temptations suggesting that, by falling in with the German plan, she could acquire new advantages for herself.

The success of Allied operations in Iraq and Syria, together with the renewed assurance to Turkey of Britain's readiness and determination to assist her in her rearmament, has brought about a rebirth of confidence in Ankara.

This has been reinforced by assurances from the United States that American equipment and supplies would be made available to Turkey in considerable quantities.

THREAT SET AT NOUGHT.

When Germany treacherously turned on Russia and launched a violent attack on the Eastern front, Turkish views underwent a further change.

The German suggestions that Russia was about to seize control of the Turkish straits or that Britain might force a passage into the Black sea are eliminated by the declaration now published. All possibilities of a Russian threat to Turkey's eastern provinces are similarly set at nought.

TURKEY'S GROWING CONFIDENCE.

In negotiating these declarations, an important part has been played by M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London. Working in close collaboration with Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, he has helped to maintain a steady interchange of views between London, Moscow and Ankara, which have led to the declarations now made public.

It is a demonstration of Turkey's growing confidence that she should have agreed to these declarations being made public. It may be inferred that any attack on Turkish territory, whether in Thrace on the European side of the Straits or across the Black Sea, would be met with the strongest Turkish resistance.—Reuter.

FEELING JUSTIFIABLY PROUD

CAIRO, August 16.

"Looking back over the past year of war in the Middle East, one cannot help having a feeling of pride not only in what has actually been achieved but more so in the clear evidence that has been repeatedly shown that man for man we are a match for the enemy," says Admiral Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, the Moditerranean, in a first anniversary message to "Parade", the Middle East war weekly.

"That is not all," the message adds, "In future my strongest recollection of the past year will be the lesson of co-operation. We three services have come to know one another as never before and that knowledge breeds strength let all of us in the Middle East realise that we have a great part to play in the achievement of final victory."—Reuter.

Democratic Front Against Hitlerism

MOSCOW CONFERENCE FOR Jt. AID TO SOVIET

Roosevelt & Churchill Suggest To Stalin Sending Their High Representatives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have jointly proposed to M. Stalin that high British and American representatives should meet him in Moscow to discuss the allocation of war supplies to Russia.

THIS MESSAGE WHICH WAS PUBLISHED HERE ON FRIDAY WAS DELIVERED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN AMBASSADORS TO MOSCOW DURING THE AFTERNOON.

The message praised "the Soviet's splendid defence" against "the Nazi attack" and asserted that the United States and Britain "are co-operating to provide you with every maximum supplies which you urgently need. Already many shiploads have left our shores and more will leave in the immediate future."

M. Stalin has accepted the suggestion for Moscow conference.

TEXT OF MESSAGE

The message says. "We have taken the opportunity afforded by consideration of the report of Mr Harry Hopkins on his return from Moscow to consult together as to how best our two countries can help your country in the splendid defence that you are making against the Nazi attack. We are at the moment co-operating to provide you with every maximum supplies that you most urgently need. Already many shiploads have left our shores and more will leave in the immediate future.

"The needs and demands of your and our armed services can only be determined in the light of a full knowledge of the many factors which must be taken into consideration. In order that all of us may be in a position to arrive at speedy decisions as to the apportionment of our joint resources we suggest that we prepare a meeting to be held at Moscow to which we would send high representatives who could discuss these matters directly with you."

"If this conference appeals to you we want you to know that pending the decisions of that conference we shall continue to send supplies and material as rapidly as possible.

We must now turn our minds to the consideration of a more long term policy, since there is still a long and hard path to be traversed before there can be won that complete victory without which our efforts and sacrifices would be wasted.

"The war goes on upon many fronts and before it is over there may be yet further fighting on fronts that will be developed. Our resources though immense are limited and it must become a question as to where and when those resources can best be used to further to a principal extent of our common effort. This applies equally to manufactured war supplies and to raw materials.

"We realise fully how vitally important, to the defeat of Hitlerism, is the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union and we feel therefore that we must not in any circumstances fail to act quickly and immediately in this matter of planning the programme for the future allocation of our joint resources".

"PACT OF SUPPLY"

(From Reuter"s Parliamentary Correspondent.)

The publication of the joint message sent by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to Stalin raises a corner of the veil which conceals the many topics that must have been discussed by the two statesmen during the several days occupied by their conferences. The eight points settled in three or more days is not the Roosevelt-Churchill Assembly line rate of output.

Thus, those eight points are followed within 36 hours by this important supplement, which coupled with the presence of the British Minister for Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, in Washington show that a pact of supply for the present rather than hopes for the future played the chief part in the discussions at sea.

And no one doubts that as the days pass there will be other supplements to the original declaration — supplements in the field of action directed to the single purpose of the authors, destruction of Hitlerism for all time in whatever part of the world it raises its head.

Such action, as required, is foreshadowed by the reminder to Stalin that war goes on upon many fronts and that "there may be yet further fighting on fronts that will be developed." Clearly, the writers of those words have surveyed the whole world in the past few days in the full military no less than in the ideological sphere.

"LONG TERM POLICY."

The joint Roosevelt-Churchill letter to Stalin figures prominently editorially this morning and references to the long-term policy are generally stressed.

The "Times" writes: "The co-ordination of supplies brings with it the co-ordination both in strategy and policy. There is no doubt of the insurmountable obstacles to the formation of a supreme war council such as that set up during the last war ..... but the pointed illusion to the consideration of a more long-term policy shows that this need of constant consultation was present in the minds of the President and the Prime Minister."

The editorial points out that the message comes at a moment when the Nazi offensive against Russia seems to be reaching its height, adding that while certain advantages must be conceded to the Germans. The most important thing is that Marshal Budenny's armies should remain in being even at the expense of a large slice of territory.

The "Times" continues: There is no doubt that this has been achieved. The seriousness of the drive and the strain on the Russian armies and resources should *not* be minimised but the Red Army has survived starker threats and fights on undismayed awaiting the moment when inevitable difficulties of supplies and reinforcements weaken the German thrust. "The lesson to be drawn from the present threat is the need for improving the organisation and expanding the quantity of aid which we are able to send to Russia."

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that no better proof could be given of the desire of Britain and the United States for the fullest and most effective collaboration with Russia than the proposed conference to consider a long-term policy. "What is all essential at the present juncture is quickness in decision and action. That swiftness must have as its mainspring the full accord of the three collaborators upon one common strategic plan for victory".

"FIRST PRACTICAL OUTCOME."

The "Daily Mail" describes the joint message as the first practical outcome of the historic conference adding. "The war must be fought with a common strategic purpose —we should underline particularly the passage which refers to the necessity for consideration of a more long-term policy. M. Stalin himself, it can be stated, is already fixing his mind on the conduct of the spring and summer campaign. All supplies we send now can have little effect on the campaign this year. We must plan ahead in the determination to win the war next year.

"PRACTICAL LETTER".

The "Manchester Guardian" describes the message as a practical letter, and points out that if the Germans have not taken Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev they have certainly captured much equipment and as they advance they are eating into the sources of Russian supply.

FIRST CONCRETE MOVE TO END NAZISM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. Observers see the message to M Stalin as the first concrete move to implement the programme for "the final destruction of Nazi tyranny".

The message clearly showed the urgency of sending vital war materials to Russia while the statement on "further fighting fronts" is considered here as a direct reference to the far eastern situation.

Some quarters regarded it as a warning to Japan that Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt had agreed on how and when Anglo-American military resistance would be offered to any further Japanese moves. Observers believe that the message reflects confidence in Russia's ability to stall Germany and the conviction that diversion of supplies to the Soviet should be large.

STALIN RECEIVES U. S. & BRITISH ENVOYS

MOSCOW, August 16.

M. Stalin on Friday received the British and American Ambassadors who handed him President Roosevelt's and Mr. Churchill's joint message.

M. Stalin asked them to convey to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill the thanks of the Soviet Government for their readiness to help the Soviets and declared his readiness to take all necessary steps for speedy conversations on the proposed conference in Moscow. M. Molotov attended the interview.—Reuter.

"ELOQUENT PROOF OF WHAT SOVIET AIRMEN CAN DO"

Well-known Writer's Testimony To Red Pilots

MOSCOW, Augus. 16.

Alexis Tolstoy, the well-known Soviet writer, paid a visit to Soviet pilots defending Moscow.

At the aerodrome there was, as on every other day, ceaseless aeroplane traffic, some taking off, others returning from reconnaissance flights.

To airmen not on duty, who crowded enthusiastically round him, Tolstoy, while urging Soviet airmen to fight relentlessly against Nazism, the treacherous foe of all Slavs, declared. "Hitler thinks Slavs cannot master the complicated technique of flying but this war is eloquent proof of what Soviet airmen can do".—Reuter.

"Axis Keeping Out Of Our Way"

Col. Knox Says No Shot Was Fired By Patrol Between U. S. & Iceland

RALEIGH (North Carolina). August 16.

"Not a shot has been fired, not an Axis flag sighted", said Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, at a Press Conference here to-day, in answer to a question whether the U. S. Navy has been forced to do any shooting in patrolling the waters between the United States and Iceland.

He added, "they are keeping out of our way apparently and the sinking of ships in that area has stopped for some reason or other". —Reuter.

NAZI RAJ IN DUTCH PROVINCES

Provinces & Municipalities Lose Autonomy

ZURICH, Aug. 16.

The Germans have decreed that all Dutch provinces and municipalities shall lose their autonomy, according to the "Deutsche Zeitung in Denniederlande." Instead of elected councils, they will be placed under officials appointed by the Central Government. The Hague, Rotterdam and Amsterdam have been placed directly under the Secretary-General for the Ministry of the Interior.—Reuter.

ON QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BIRTHDAY

Dutch In World To Be United By Greatest Radio Hook-up

LONDON, August 16.

The Dutch throughout the world, including occupied Holland, will be united by one of the greatest "hook-ups" in radio history to pay a tribute to the Queen of the country on August 13 on the eve of Queen Wilhelmina's sixty-first birthday. The focal point will be Regent's Park London, where over 2,500 people will be gathered by the Netherlands "Day of Freedom" Committee. Here Prince Bernhard will give the signal which will be answered throughout the world by the hoisting of the Dutch flag and the reaffirmation of the oath "Netherlands Will Rise Again." Congratulations will be flashed to the Queen from all over the world.

The hook-up will include the Netherlands East Indies, South Africa, Canada, America, Dutch warships at sea and the Dutch merchants fleet operating on behalf of the Allies.—Reuter.

FIRST JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND

TOKYO, August 16.

Teiji Tsu Bokami, former Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs and Ex-President of the Manchurian Colonisation Company, has been appointed the first Japanese Ambassador to Thailand. The agreement of the Thai Government has already been obtained.—Reuter.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS MINISTER FOR WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, August 16.

The Minister for Munitions is leaving for Washington during the week-end for consultations on supply problems. Lord Beaverbrook, it is stated, will, probably, accompany him when he returns to Ottawa.—Reuter.

Editors At Singapore

Maj.-Gen. Gordon Bennet On Determination Of Soldiers In Malaya

SINGAPORE, August 16.

"Our enemies may measure their armies in millions; we measure ours in their spirit and determination. It is not so much the size of the dog in the fight as the fight in the dog" Major-General Gordon Bennet, Commanding the Australian Imperial Force in Malaya, made these remarks when he broadcast to Australia on Friday.

He declared, "the tension in this part of the world is grave and the presence of new reinforcements of well-trained and well-equipped units gives us added confidence that we shall be able to deal effectively with any enemy. The units will concentrate on training, realising that they have no time to lose but they will soon reach the same standard of efficiency as the earlier arrivals.

Senator H. S. Foll, the Australian Minister of Interior and Information, was arrived in Singapore to-day with a delegation of editors of Australian newspapers at the invitation of Malayan Government, described the reinforcements as "the best possible representation Australia could have here"—Reuter

4 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

Canada's Finance Minister On War Expenditure

QUEBEC, August 16.

Canada's war expenditure is now running from three to four million dollars daily, announced the Finance Minister, Mr J. L. Ilsley on Friday. He added that Canada's total war expeditures in July reached the record figure of about 108 million dollars.

Mr Ilsley pointed out that the tremendous war industry which has been constructed in Canada has required an investment of well over 500 million dollars of Government capital alone.

Issuing a warning against overconfidence that might result from "the rising tide of optimism" in Canada and England. Mr. Ilsley said that the lull which has occurred in the battle of the Atlantic has resulted in greatly reduced shipping losses in the last month or so.—Reuter.

SIMLA, August 16.

It is learnt that Sir G. S. Bajpai will receive the Burma-Indian Delegation here on August 19.—A. P.

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UP WITH FREE FRANCE: AND DOWN WITH VICHY

BEIRUT, August 15.

"FROM THIS MEDITERRANEAN SHORE ACROSS THE SEA WE RENEW OUR PLEDGE TO SERVE AND LIBERATE FRANCE", SAID GENERAL DE GAULLE ON FRIDAY EVENING BROADCASTING IN REPLY TO M. PETAIN.

"On behalf of Free France which did not capitulate or collaborate," General de Gaulle denounced Vichy policy, saying the Free French fought on for revenge, greatness and freedom. Germans who had won by surprise and speed would not escape their fate.

FEELING IN FRENCH AFRICA AGAINST VICHY SURRENDER

Jean Bart's Attempts To Get Away From Casablanca

LONDON, Aug. 11.

"The Times" Lisbon Correspondent cabled on August 10:

There is more evidence here of the general disgust felt throughout French North Africa at the ease with which the Vichy Government surrendered Indo-China.

This action is a blow to French colonial pride which propaganda or even a tendency to defeatism can do little to soften.

There will be no encouragement on the spot for granting to the Germans' naval bases at Dakar and Casablanca whatever form the increasing German pressure may take.

It is confirmed that the crew of 'Jean Bart,' now de Gaullist almost to a man, have made three attempts to get their ship away from Casablanca harbour.

The harbour is small and the manoeuvre complicated, and each time French forces in control of the shore batteries have by threats caused the enterprise to be abandoned

LADY WILLINGDON'S THANKS FOR CONDOLENCE MESSAGES

LONDON, August 16.

Lady Willingdon received messages of sympathy from all parts of the world on the death of her husband the Marquess of Willingdon, former Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada. She has issued a statement expressing heartfelt thanks to those who sent messages and hopes to answer all individually in due course.—Reuter

U. S. MOVE FOR PETROL RATIONING

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has proclaimed a rationing system to cut petrol consumption on the Eastern Seaboard by restricting supplies for petrol stations

Effective immediately, this action, which is unprecedented in peace time in the United States, does not provide for the issue of ration cards to individual car drivers but reduces supplies delivered to petrol stations by ten per cent. All Eastern Seaboard States are affected as well as the West Virginia District of Columbia, which includes Washington but only a portion of Florida.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

SWAMPSCOTT (Massachusetts) August 16.

President Roosevelt will land at Rockland Maine sometime on Saturday afternoon completing his historic cruise.

It is understood President Roosevelt is returning to Washington on Sunday.—Reuter.

NAZI ATTACK IN AFRICA IMMINENT

American War Secretary's Call To Army To Be Prepared

LONDON, August 16.

Mr. Stimson, the American War Secretary in a speech to the United States army last night declared that the Western Hemisphere was the inevitable target of marauding Totalitarian Powers.

He denied that an American Expeditionary force was being prepared. But there was a plan to train and equip a defensive force to make the United States secure.

Events were taking place in South America which was symptomatic of a Nazi attack. He said, we have good reason to believe that Germany will attempt a major offensive in Africa.

The Paris press is openly urging Vichy to invite the Germans to occupy Dakar.

He concluded: "Our army and air force must be prepared to meet the enemy in the north, south, east and west and must be prepared to fight on the Atlantic or Pacific coast or in South America.—Reuter.

'T' CAMPAIGN ON RADIO

Housewives Ransack Premises Of Man Who Sold Meat To Germans

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Hot on the heels of 'V' for Victory campaign comes "T" for Traitor. Some time ago a Free French broadcaster suggested over the radio a variation of the 'V' campaign with 'T' for "Traitor"—which should be painted on the doorsteps of Frenchmen who have gone over to the Germans.

TRAITOR PUNISHED

The first example the broadcaster gave, says the Free French Information Service, was: "There lives at Bordeaux at 33 places Des Capucins, a wholesaler named Valee, who does—or more probably used to go—every week in unoccupied France to buy thirty to 35 tons of meat which he sells to Germans. Where lives Valee, there lives a traitor."

The broadcast was delivered on August 5 at 9 p.m. Early next morning 3,000 infuriated housewives completely ransacked his premises. It had not been expected that the radio would provide quite such a prompt punishment for a traitor.—Reuter

LONDON, August 16.

The only enemy activity during the day was that of a single aircraft which dropped bombs at a point in East Anglia causing neither damage nor casualties says an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security Communique.—Reuter.

First Of Fleet Of Sixty

"Ocean Vanguard" To Be Launched At California

LONDON, August 16.

The "Ocean Vanguard" the first merchant ship built in the United States for the British—one of a fleet of sixty—is being launched in California on Saturday by Mrs. Emory Land, wife of Admiral Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. The vessels have been contracted and paid for by Britain.

In a message to Mrs. Land, Lord Leathers, British Minister of War Transport, said, "I gladly seize this opportunity to express once more the gratitude of the British people for the American contribution to victory over Hitler."—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER MAY DELAY VISIT TO ENGLAND

WELLINGTON, (Newzealand) August 16.

As the result of the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister, will probably delay his departure from England for a short time to attend further meetings of the War Cabinet.—Reuter.

ALLIED PRISONERS ARRIVE IN JERUSALEM

More To Follow From France Under Armistice Convention

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16.

A contingent of Allied officers numbering about one quarter of the Allied prisoners taken to France during the Syrian campaign has arrived here, having been returned by the French authorities under the terms of the Armistice convention. The remainder of the prisoners are expected to return shortly.

To greet them were Major General Chrystal, Head of the Armistice Commission, General de Verdilhac, Senior Vichy French Officer on the Commission, and staff officers including Indians.

They were presented on disembarkation to Major General Chrystal by a Colonel who was the most senior officer among them.

Major-General Chrystal, after welcoming them in a short speech, introduced them to General Verdilhac who shook each man warmly by hand. The returned prisoners told Reuter that they were flown from Beirut to Athens. They went on to Salonika where they stayed for three weeks and then proceeded by train through Yugoslavia, Austria and Germany to Toulon where they remained for about one week. They had no complaints about their treatment except that food rations were very small.

French Treated Harshly.

While passing through Germany they saw prison camps containing British and French soldiers. The French appeared to be treated particularly harshly and were employed mostly on road and railway construction

Evidently quite unaware of current events the French prisoners waved to Allied officers who gave them cigarettes and tinned goods from their train.

In France they noticed scrawled on property seized by the Germans many inscriptions such as "Made by French hands—we will rise again—we will repay'

The returned prisoners who were in high spirits were visibly touched by the warmth of their welcome and declared that they had never lost hope of returning to their comrades—Reuter.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 10. 1997
Muslim: Rajab 23, 1360
Parsi: Aspandarmad 17, 1310.
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m
Hightide: 8-24; 19-00
Lowtide: 1-00; 14-06.

CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

SARASWAT UNION, BOMBAY NORTH: There will be a music concert by Master Taranath Padbidri at Vanmali Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA: The annual general meeting of the National Library will be held in Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p m. (S.T.)

DIVINE SERVICE: Miss Vimalabai Gadre will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRAYER MEETING IN MEMORY OF TAGORE: A prayer meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), the Shraddha Day of the late Poet Rabindranath Tagore, at 7 p m. at the Anglo-Bengali School, Naigaum.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—will observe Shraddh Day of Rabindranath Tagore, to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Rd., Khar, at 8-30 a.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to general breakdown of telegraph wires between Marwar Junction and Barmer, telegrams to and from Karachi are subject to serious delay.

GOLVALA WATER POLO LEAGUE: Tournament for the Dharampur Cup will take place to-day (Sunday) and on the 24th August (Sunday next) at 9-30 a.m. at Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, Fort

B.P.C.C.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Inner Ruler" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION: Under the auspices of Goregaokerwadi Yuvak Sangh, an elocution competition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Gamdevi P.K.V. Samaj, under the presidentship of Mrs Sitabai Padbidri

GITA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI: Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

SANGEET KALABHAVAN: On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahidina Mansion, Poibawdi, Parel. Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari will give the vocal music programme in Alpa Prabhandak Gayan.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: The 17th annual prize distribution ceremony of the Namdeo Elocution Competition will take place at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Hind Vidyalaya, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., under the presidentship of Mr. B. B Nazare, when a select programme of the prominent prize winners has been arranged. Mrs. Nazare will distribute the prizes.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Under the auspices of the various institutions in Matunga "Tagore Shraddh Day" will be observed in the South Indian Education Society School Hall, Brahmanwada, Matunga, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy will preside.

MAYOR'S FLOODS RELIEF FUND
(Through the Imperial Bank of India).
Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 20,530/10/10.
Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Rs. 251; Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association Rs. 70; Radio Talkies Rs. 51. Total Rs. 20,902/10/10.

GHATKOPAR A.R.P. MEETING

A meeting of the General Body (consisting of members of the Ghatkopar A.R.P. Committee Wardens and Doctors) will be held in Ramji Assar High School, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. to elect officebearers of the Executive Committee for the next year.

QUETTA.—The gang which kidnapped a sub-divisional officer and another man so far remains untraced Zhob Militia parties are combing the area in which the gang is reported to be moving Vigorous efforts are being made by the authorities to secure the release of the kidnapped persons. —A. P.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Irene" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Western Union" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Gone With The Wind" Daily at 3 and 8-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Neutral Port" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Rebecca" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p m.
PATHE—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday In Bombay" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamia" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Postal communication with Ahmedabad and Kathiawar has now been restored provisionally via Nadiad and Talod by motor transport.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND COMMITTEE'S NEW CHIEF

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has appointed Sir Homi Mehta to be the Chairman of the Bombay War Gifts Fund Committee in succession to Sir Homi Mody.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND:

A B.B. and C.I. Railway third class pass from Vile Parle to Churchgate has been found and handed over at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The owner may come and claim the pass from the office of the Chamber.

PRESIDENCY CONFERENCE RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Conference of the National Democratic Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Dr. Jiwanji Mody Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo St., Sir Homi M. Mehta, K.B.E., will preside.

STUDENT WORKERS' MEETING

Messrs. Abdul Sattar Parekh, General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation; H. J. Shah and Lalu Shah, Secretaries, Bombay Students' Union and P. Deo, General Secretary Bombay Suburban Students' Union, write:—

"A meeting of the student workers will be held at the office of the Bombay Students' Union (Mantri House, 1, French Bridge), to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. to plan the programme for the day (19th inst.) when the Convocation is to be held."

FOR VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

To inaugurate the campaign for the transformation of the Civic Guards into an auxiliary military force, trained and equipped on the lines of the Home Guards in England, as the second line of India's defence, or, in the alternative, the organisation of a local Volunteer Defence Corps, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Dr. Jiwanji Mody Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the joint auspices of the National Democratic Union, Radical Democratic Party, New India League, Anti-Fascist Trade Union Council, Bombay, Radical Seva Dal and other Trade Union and Volunteer organisations in Bombay. Sir Homi M Mehta, K.B.E., President of the National Democratic Union, Bombay, will preside

"AT HOME" TO MASTER CHHOTANI: To congratulate Master Abdul Hamid Ahmedmia Chhotani on his brilliant success in securing the highest marks in the Matriculation examination the members of the Halai Memon Chhotani Jamat will give an "At Home" to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Begmuhammed Baug, Muhammadali Road.

SRI VENKATESH DEVASTHAN: Shri Krishna Jayanti Utsavam will be performed in Shri Venkatesh Temple, Panaswadi, to-day (Sunday) night at about 10 p.m and the procession of Shri Krishna and Shri Venkatesh Bhagwans will be taken along Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Roads, etc., both morning and evening between 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 18th inst.

PRAYER MEETING AT JINNAH HALL to Observe the SHRADDHA DAY of DR RABINDRANATH TAGORE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) AT 6-30 P. M.

Shri Mahadeobhai Desai will address and conduct the prayer.

Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C will preside.

Shri Anil Biswas, the Music Director of the National Studio, in company of Shri Debi Mukharji will recite selected poems of Dr Tagore.

Shri Deoki Bose, the famous film-director will also accompany the recital party

Variety Entertainment

A grand variety entertainment will be presented by the Pragati Samaj at the Sunderbai Hall to-day (Sunday) in aid of the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund The programme which commences at 5-15 p.m includes classical dances, music, comic skits and tableaux.

Late Sir C. V. Chintamani

Condolence Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Hindu Maha Sabha, the Parsi Central Association and Political League, the Journalists' Association of India, the All-India States' People Conference and the Andhra Maha Sabha, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall (Mayo Road, Fort) on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 6 p.m. to mourn the loss the country has sustained by the death of Sir C. Y. Chintamani. Among the speakers will be Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G V. Deshmukh, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

The meeting is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

Shradhha Day Of Gurudev

IN DADAR WARD

Under the auspices of the Dadar Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, when Mrs. Kolyano Bhattacharya will lead the prayer. Dr. T. R. Naravane will preside. Mr. Raghunath Sakharam Bhide, who is offering Satyagraha on the 21st inst will also be given a public send-off at the same time.

Frolics of Hindus on Janmashtami. A man is seen resting his foot on the shoulders of three or four men and attempting to break the milk-pot hanging from the rope.

TRAM CAR CATCHES FIRE IN CITY

Two Persons Injured In Jumping Out

Two persons were seriously injured when a tramcar suddenly caught fire on Saturday night.

It is understood that a single-deck car was proceeding along Sandhurst Road when near the Parekh hospital there was a sudden blinding flash followed by a sharp, cracking noise, and the tram seemed to be in flames.

The passengers who were completely taken aback tumbled out of the vehicle by the nearest available opening some through the exits, others through the windows.

Two of them, S. Almeida and Bhikalal, sustained serious injuries while jumping out of the tram and are detained in the J. J. Hospital.

The tram was, however, quickly halted, and the alarm was sent out. Two fire engines raced to the spot and put out the fire before serious damage was done.

The accident caused the hold-up of traffic for some time but the damaged hulk of the car was quickly moved out and the line cleared for traffic.

The cause of the mystery fire is under investigation.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN SUBURBS

200 Congressmen Invited To Monday's Meeting In Fort

BOMBAY, Saturday

Two hundred Congress workers from the Bombay Suburban District have been invited by the Suburban District Congress Committee to attend a meeting on Monday evening for drawing up a plan of constructive work in the district. The meeting will be held near the Ila Printery in Fort.

PETROL RATIONING

Bombay Motor Merchants' Association's Protest

In the course of a letter to the Commerce Department, the Government of India, the Bombay Motor Merchants' Association say:—

With regard to the Governments' order passed recently for petrol rationing all over India, our Committee considering the same on all aspects, are of the opinion that the Government had neither given sufficient consideration on the subject, nor cared to consult important public bodies and the various Automobile Trade Associations before coming to such decision by which action they had nothing to lose

If the Governments' object is to secure only a saving of 20 p.c in the petrol supply, they could have easily succeeded in their object without causing much heart burning to the concerned public by fixing the basic of petrol supply in quota system upon the strength of the vouchers and bills of the individuals' purchases for any particular period in the past.

TOO MEAGRE

We further feel that the Government have arbitrarily fixed 200 miles for a car or a vehicle without any sound reasoning. Some motorists particularly in big cities needing the run of at least 1,000 miles per month precisely for business will find too hard to maintain the use of their cars and to pay Government and municipal taxes and to spend for insurance, garage and drivers.

We are also afraid that many people will try to do away with their cars once for all and resort to the other conveyances with the result that the dealers in cars, trucks, parts, accessories and petrol will suffer most serious setback in their business and it will cause an appreciable depreciation in Goverunments' collosal income on petrol, revenue on taxes and customs duty on importations

Though the schem is devised for the curtailment of supply of petrol by "not less than 20 p.c." it is feared by the concerned public that the transporting and other necessary utilities will be affected by above 75 to 80 p.c

The unemployment amongst the public connected with the business of cars, trucks, spare parts, accessories, workshops, goods lorries and passenger transportation traffic looks inevitable and to a very serious extent.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

Besides we are already experiencing how the railways are unable to cope with the traffic all over India even when lorries and buses are running in thousands There will be acute congestion in the traffic and the prices of all foodstuff will soar up making the lot of poor people miserable.

In view of the above points the Association earnestly request the Government to reconsider the scheme with utmost attention and to sanction the reasonable relaxation in rationing.

CITY'S NEXT BATCH OF SATYAGRAHIS

The next batch of three Satyagrahis from Bombay proposes to offer Satyagraha on Tuesday.

The total number of Congressmen who have participated in the movement so far is 127.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 64,94,112/6/7.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 2,500 the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd. Rs. 2,018/8 the officers and staff of the Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 428/8, the staff of Messrs Kaili Brothers, Ltd Rs. 182/5 the staff of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co. Rs. 121 the staff of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. Ltd. Rs. 100 Mr. and Mrs. A W. C. Brown.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 2,500 the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Coy., Ltd. Rs. 2,018 the officers and staff of the Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 120/14 the staff of Messrs Duncan Stratton and Co., Ltd

Grand total on August 15: Rs. 65,04,520-10/1.

ARRESTS AT DADAR AND KURLA RAILWAY STATION.

Bombay, August 16

The Preventive Section of the G. I. P. Railway Police arrested Abdul Latif Chandin at Kurla Railway station last evening for alleged possession of Ganja weighing 45 tolas

They also arrested Bhikoo Bala, early this morning at Dadar Railway station under the charge of importing 19 bottles of Mosambi Masala.

Both were allowed bail till August 23 by Mr I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Around The Courts

PRETTY, BUT NOT PROPER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charged with having inadequately shaded the light, a man was fined Rs. 5 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning. The Magistrate remarked that "it was really an artistic net-work shade: it was pretty but not proper."

SIGHT-SEERS FINED FOR ENTERING PROHIBITED AREA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On a charge of entering the prohibited area at Colaba Becharbdas Chhaganlal and another were fined Rs. 20 each, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court this morning. In the alternative they were ordered to undergo 14 days' imprisonment. A third man was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

The accused in their defence stated that they were new to Bombay and were out on sightseeing, and that they had made their way into the prohibited area, unconscious of the fact that "it was a prohibited area." When after going in, they found they were in some military area, they were dazed with fear, and hurried back. While going out a sentry stopped them, and they were arrested.

Cashier In Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. Mangeshrao, the Chief Exchange Cashier at Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons (Bankers), was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magis rate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning, on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 1,260|- belonging to the firm

In applying for the remand into custody of the accused the police stated that the accused was in the service of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons for the last 30 years. As the Chief Exchange Cashier, he was in charge of the Company's Tin Box which always contained cash to the extent of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. In the course of his duties he used to prepare drafts, and pay out cash.

On June 5 he prepared a draft, signed it in the false name of J. Roberts, and took cash amounting to Rs. 1,260-1-0 from the Company's Tin Box which he is alleged to have misappropriated.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 500 to be deposited in cash) with one surety in like amount, or in default to be remanded into police custody till August 28.

NORWEGIAN SAILOR FINED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

F. Johnson, a Norwegian sailor, was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown the Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, this morning for the alleged attempt of going up a steamer without a permit and in doing so, causing obstruction to a police officer in the discharge of his duties. He was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

Case Against Railway Magazine Editor

The case in which Mr. Joseph Allen Shead the Editor of the Railway Magazine and a member of the War Fund Committee, stands charged with appropriating Rs. 333-12-0 came up for hearing before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon. The Railway Police Prosecutor conducted the case on behalf of the police.

The Magazine of which the accused is the editor, is run from the Staff Benefit Fund. He had informed the committee that he had organised a show at the Empire Theatre for the benefit of the War Fund, and the ticket prices for it were also published. He was given forty books of these tickets for sale. Having sold some of them he had it was alleged misappropriated the proceeds therefrom. He was asked to pay up the money but on his inability to do so police was informed, and he was arrested.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to September 2.

ALLEGED ILLICIT LIQUOR IN TUBES?

BOMBAY: Saturday

Parshuram Bhimrao Gaikwad was arrested yesterday at Matunga Railway station by the G. I. P. Railway Police (Preventive Section), for alleged possession of two bicycle rubber tubes containing 28 drams of illicit liquor.

Ramprasad Poran, was also arrested by the same police yesterday at Sion Railway station for alleged possession of 4 drams of liquor. Both were produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day, when they were allowed bail till August 23

"SPORTING TIMES" CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Complaint Against Article Criticising Running Of Lion Tamer

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, resumed on Wednesday the hearing of the defamation case filed by Mr. Hussain G. R. Khairaz, Advocate, against Mr. R. I. D'Avoine, Editor, Mr. F. J. Collins, the publisher, and Mr. W. H. Smith, the printer of the "Sporting Times", in respect of an article published on the 23rd of August, 1940, under the caption, "Barking up the wrong tree", which the complainant alleged contained defamatory statements about him.

Called a "Greenhorn"

Mr. Hussain Khairaz in the course of his evidence said that he took objection to the whole article and asserted that it clearly referred to him.

Giving specific instances, he said, that he took exception to being referred to as a "greenhorn" and further to the portion which said that he had written the article out of malice for his cousin.

"There is no truth whatever in those two allegations" the complainant said, "it is not true that I lack experience and it is not true that I wrote any criticism out of spite to my cousin".

"Donkey-Taming Brigade"

Witness then referred to a paragraph in the article wherein it was stated that the "Stewards who are wide awake are not in need of gratuitous advice from the donkey-taming brigade of scribes which now infest the turf".

Witness said that he was referred to as a member of the donkey-taming brigade of scribes and was thus exposed to hatred, contempt and ridicule as a Racing correspondent.

Further, the complainant said, that this paragraph contained an allegation disparaging to his character and that it had greatly injured his reputation, profession and calling.

Article Justified

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel", examined as a witness for the prosecution, said that he knew the Khairaz family for many years and he might possibly have known the complainant since he was born.

He knew that he was the racing correspondent of the "Sunday Standard" and in his opinion complainant had good experience of racing.

He had read the article published in the "Sporting Times", which was the subject matter of this case. In his opinion the criticism published by the complainant as the racing correspondent of the "Sunday Standard" was justified.

Witness saw the race in which "Lion Tamer" had partaken on the first day and finished second last—it might be for a good reason."

He was not a favourite, but was heavily backed. Explaining what he meant by "for a good reason", witness said, that horses were often not allowed to win and that was a matter for criticism!

Malacious Motives

The publication in the "Sporting Times." "left an unpleasant impression on my mind," Mr. Horniman said. "as it appears to me that complainant was actuated by malicious motives, because he was not on speaking terms with his cousin, to write the criticism, which appeared in the "Sunday Standard." This would be very bad and I would certainly not employ him."

Cross-examination was reserved. Mr. D. G. Bhagat, Advocate, said that he knew the complainant for many years and knew that he was the Racing Correspondent of the "Sunday Standard" and in his opinion had good experience of racing.

He had backed Lion Tamer because the owner had asked him to do so and the horse came second last in the race.. On the second occasion when the horse ran, the owner again asked him to back it but he had lost his confidence and did not back it, but the horse won.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned till the 29th Aug.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution and the accused were defended by Mr. A. T. Janai, instructed by Messrs Charles Eastley and Co., Solicitors.

Next Batch Of Bevin Boys

SIMLA, August 16.

The next batch of Bevin Boys number about 50 is expected to leave India for overseas next month.

Two similar batches have so far gone to the United Kingdom and are receiving training there under the scheme announced by Mr. Ernest Bevin Minister for Labour, some time last year.—A. P.

I. L. O. TO SURVEY WORLD SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Labour Conference Called At New York In October

NEW DELHI, August 16.

In application of the general policy to maintain all possible activities of the International Labour Organisation unanimously adopted by the Governing Body in 1939, and subsequently specifically endorsed by a large majority of the member states, it has been decided to hold a session of the International Labour Conference at New York from the 27th October next, according to the International Labour Office.

The principal items on the agenda are consideration of Acting Director Phelan's report and discussion of possibilities of collaboration between public authorities and workers and employers organisations on the basis of the 1940 I. L. O. Report on the subject, and the supplementary report now in preparation.

The present conference will not have the normal constitutional powers of the usual sessions of the International Labour Conference. While the adoption of fresh labour conventions at the Conference is not contemplated, it will afford an unrivalled opportunity for an authoritative survey of world social developments at this critical time, as also of the present and future responsibilitie of the I. L. O.

It may be recalled that the 26th session of the I. L. O. Conference scheduled to be held at Geneva in June 1941 had to be cancelled owing to war developments.—A. P.

PARSI DOCTOR'S SUCCESS IN LONDON

It is learnt by cable that Mr. Jal Jehangir N. Dubash has passed the London M.D. Examination with pathology. Doctor Jal Dubash after passing his Matriculation of the Bombay University joined the Wilson College and after going through a two years' course proceeded to London in June 1930 for the study of medicine.

Immediately on his arrival in England he passed the London Matriculation Examination and then joined the famous St. Bartholomeos Hospital. Here he successfully passed the L.R.C.P. & M.R.C.S Diploma Examinations and then took the M.B.B.S. Degree and the D.T.M. & H. for tropical disease.

After doing practical work at various Hospitals in London, he

Dr. J. Dubash

recently passed his M.D. degree of the London University. He has made a special study of the changes occurring in blood stored in different preservatives under the well-known specialist Janet Vaughan, D.M.F.R.C.P., who is a great authority in London for the preservation of blood. He has worked under this lady and H. O. Clegg B.S.C. as an assistant in charge at the Slough War Hospital for the transfusion of blood to wounded soldiers for nearly a year. He was called upon by the Medical Society of London to deliver a lecture on this important subject, a full report of which appeared in the British Medical Journal of 12th Oct. 1940 which was much appreciated.

Dr Dubash is still a young man of 29 with a bright future before him. He is the only Indian who appeared this year and passed this examination successfully.

Arrests Under Hyderabad Defence Rules

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) August 14

Veer Yeshwanth Rao Joshi, General Secretary, Hyderabad State Hindu Praja Mandal and Mr. Vasanth Rao were arrested under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules for delivering a speech concerning Chhatrapathi Shivaji birthday on 11th instant and latr released on a bail of Rs 200 and Rs. 100 each.

Both Messrs Joshi and Vasanth Rao appeared before the Chief City Magistrate on 13th instant, when charge-sheet was filed by the police against the accused. Further hearing has been adjourned to 28th August.

SARDAR RETURNS TO YERAWDA

POONA, August 16.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was brought here for medical observation in the Sassoon Hospital has been taken back to the Yeravda central prison this afternoon.—A. P.

Commerce Member's Tour Programme

SIMLA, August 16.

Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Commerce Member will leave Simla on 1st September visiting Karachi from third to fifth, Bombay from seventh to ninth returning to Simla on 11th September.—A. P.

WILL INDIAN MEMBERS OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL PRESENT UNITED FRONT?

Sikhs' Agitation And Jinnah's Threat Places Sir Sikandar On Horns Of Dilemma

(From our special correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

A delicate and confused situation has sprung up in Simla following the announcement of the "expansion" proposals. It is an open secret that the original Simla plan was to have only three new members to take the places of Sir M. Zafrullah and Sir G. S. Bajpai Evidently, Mr. Amery felt that he could not face Parliament with so meagre a scheme as the addition of only one new Indian member. As a result of consultations between Simla and Whitehall the number was increased to five so as to give a bare majority to the Indian members, but the last-minute threat of Sir Sikandar, who, as is well-known, intimated the decision of his Ministry to resign if a Punjab representative was not included, resulted in the addition of two more members.

No one knows exactly how this new Council, composed as it is of various heterogeneous elements is going to work. Even the Departmental arrangements necessary for coping with the increase in the number of portfolios have not been finally settled. The temptation to create new Secretaryships in proportion to the number of new portfolios may prove too strong in the end, but at present there is a proposal to leave the Departments untouched, though the number of Members has increased. There is no reason why two Members should not have only one Secretary, especially in view of the fact that the newly created portfolios like Information and Civil Defence are hardly likely to have much work.

All these questions can only be settled after the new Members have taken charge, but at the moment the question of paramount importance is the possibility of the eight Indian Members combining together and putting forward united demands. If they can put up a united front and can plainly tell the Viceroy that unless these demands are conceded, they can do no useful work in the Council and would prefer to resign—as Sir Sikandar did in order to get recognition for the Punjab claim—they may be able to achieve something. No Viceroy can regard with equanimity a situation entailing the resignation of all the Indian Members in his Council. On the other hand, if the Indian Members are unable to combine and, therefore, have to work in different groups,, as nas been the case in the past, no material improvement in the working of the Central Government can be expected.

New Demands

Some of the speeches made by Mr. N. R. Sarker and Mr. M. S. Aney have led to a good deal of speculation in political circles in Simla. One often hears the question—What do they propose to do in fulfilment of the assurances which they have given? In other words, what are the demands which they will make to the Viceroy in order to create the proper political atmosphere in the country and also to give a new orientation to the work of the Council itself? The release of political prisoners followed by a conference of leaders has been suggested as the only possible way to end the deadlock and restore political harmony in the country. If the new Indian members, who are in a majority in the Council, can make it the first plank in their programme and insist on its acceptance by the Viceroy, there is little doubt of its usefulness. this raises the question of the powers of the Executive Council itself. Will it be open to the Indian members to raise these political and constitutional questions and get their decisions on these questions accepted as the policy of the Government of India? Upon the answer to this question depends the usefulness of the Council as a medium to settle the big political issues facing the country.

Then, again, there is the question of joint Cabinet responsibility. It must be made possible for the Council as a whole to consider all important questions connected with Departments like Defence and Finance and lay down the policy to be pursued. If in actual practice the Indian members who are in a majority have no opportunity to shape the policies of the Finance and Defence Departments, their position will be far from enviable. There are at the moment reports current in Simla that two of the European official Members—the Home Member and the Communications Member—may soon vacate their offices. The former is believed to be thinking of resigning on grounds of health, while the latter may be chosen for one of the Governorships falling vacant early next year. If this happens, it may provide an opportunity to the Viceroy to appoint two more Indian Members and give them portfolios of really vital importance, but even this depends upon the strength and unity shown by the new Indian Members. It remains to be seen whether they are content to remain as mere heads of their Departments or propose to ask for full Cabinet responsibility in order to gain complete administrative control over the Government of India as a whole.

Punjab Ferment

The new proposals have led to an unprecedented situation in the Punjab which is causing no small anxiety to its Premier, Sir Sikandar. He returned only to-day from Lahore after holding secret pour-parlers with his followers on the situation which has arisen. The Sikh community in the Punjab has made no secret of its intense dissatisfaction. At the recent All Parties Sikh Conference—one of the largest and most representative meeting ever held by the Sikhs in the Punjab—resolutions were passed expressing no confidence in the Unionist Ministry and protesting against the non-appointment of a Sikh to the Viceroy's Council. Sir Sikandar's reply to this charge is that he pressed for the appointment of a representative of the Punjab—not for a Punjab Muslim as was alleged. According to him, the responsibility for choosing Sir Firoze Khan Noon was entirely the Viceroy's.

On the other hand, the retort of the Sikhs is that if Sir Sikandar really felt the justice of the Sikh claim his Ministry should be prepared to resign on this issue. The leaders of the Sikh community are organising a province-wide agitation to protest against the exclusion of a Sikh representative and, in this connection, against the policy of the Sikandar Ministry also. Side by side with it is also the situation created by Mr. Jinnah's threat of disciplinary action against Sir Sikandar. Though a deputation of Punjab Muslims is shortly to meet Mr. Jinnah, there is little hope of the latter resiling from the position which he has taken up. Sir Sikandar may have to choose between resignation from the National Defence Council and expulsion from the Muslim League. In Simla, the view among his own followers appears to be that Sir Sikandar would defend his action as perfectly consistent with the policy of the League and, if he did not succeed in convincing the Working Committee, would submit to expulsion or any other taken by the committee. It is not likely that he will start any rival body in opposition to the Muslim League, for, according to his followers, he is anxious to maintain Muslim unity and the prestige and importance of the Muslim League In the hope that time will remove the misunderstanding and show the correctness of the stand taken up by Sir Sikandar in the interests of the province, he may for the time being retire from the League. In the Punjab, however, though he has the support of an overwhelming majority of the Muslim members of the Legislature, there is bound to be some difficulty for him owing to the opposition of the official Muslim League party in the Punjab led by Mr. Barkat Ali and others. In view of all these circumstances, the position of Sir Sikandar is far from enviable.

Indo-Burma Agreement

It is not yet clear what the Government of India proposes to do in response to the protests received from many parts of the country against the provisions of the Indo-Burma agreement. The two Governments stand committed to it, but it may not be impossible to secure modifications by further negotiation in the light the criticism made in this country and the difficulties which have been pointed out. Such action as is possible for the Government of India themselves to take, like the appointment of a representative Emigration Board, can be easily agreed to. So far as the working of the agreement itself is concerned, necessary assurances can be taken from the Government of Burma in order to remove all genuine apprehensions in this country. In regard to certain other objections raised against the agreement, final decisions are only possible after the proposed Immigration Board of the Burma Government has been set up and has made its recommendations.

How far the Government of Burma will be prepared to reopen the question for securing modifications in material particulars is far from clear, but as there has already been a fair measure of goodwill evident in the manner in which the negotiations have been carried on by the two Governments in the past, it may not be too much to hope that the Burma Government will respect the Indian point of view and show readiness to reconsider the points raised. As the main consideration is the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries, it is as much in the interests of the Government of Burma as of India that nothing should be done to leave a feeling of grievance and dissatisfaction in the mind of the Indian public.

UNDIVIDED INDIA

Mr. S. H. Rahman Lends Support To Organisation Of Hindu-Muslim Front Under Congress Aegis

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The formation of an "All-India United Muslim Nationalist Party and a similar 'All-India United Hindu Nationalist Party', with a view to organising an All-India Hindu-Muslim United Front, is suggested by Mr. Syed Habibir Rahman, President of the All-Bengal Krishak Proja Party and of all Bengal Bengalee Muslims' Association, in the course of a letter to Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Minister of Bombay.

In a letter to Mr. Rahman, Mr. Munshi had asked him whether there was any possibility of having some kind of platform in Bengal, to be devoted to consolidating public opinion against "the attempt to divide India."

Mr. Munshi in his letter stated that his resignation from the Congress arose from the strong feeling that he had that "a civil war is going on in the country, and it is essential that all those, who believe in unity and internal security of India, must mobilise a strong volume of opinion against any loose talk of dividing India, during a period when international danger may any moment come to the frontiers of India."

UNDIVIDED INDIA FRONT.

Mr. Munshi added: "I should like to be guided as to whether it is possible to evolve an undivided India front. If it is possible to create a front as I suggest, I will be glad to know whether you would join it."

Replying to Mr. Munshi, Mr. Rahman extends his fullest support to the former's [illegible] and suggests that it is most essential in the interests of the nation that "we all Indian Nationalist Muslims, belonging to the Congress, the All-Bengal Krishak Proja Party, Majlis-i-Ahrar, the Jamiat-u-Momin, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, etc., must be mobilised and harnessed into one powerful All-India United Muslim Nationalist Party having its branches in all the provinces; in the same way all the nationalist Hindus should be marshalled into one powerful All-India United Hindu Nationalist Party. When these two Hindu and Muslim organisations have been formed, let us organise an Indian Hindu-Muslim United Front, and an Indian Communal Peace Mission with their branches all over the country, so as to carry on a joint programme for the purpose of reaching the goal of independence."

ALLEGIANCE TO CONGRESS.

Continuing, Mr. Rahman suggests that these two parallel nationalist organisations of Hindus and Muslims should owe their allegiance to the Indian National Congress under the undisputed leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

A.-I. Iron Merchants' Conference

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, writes:—

By the Government of India publication dated 26th July, 1941, a control on iron and steel (control of distribution order 1941) is imposed by which the free trade in the commodities under control, has been hindered to a great extent. If this control continues merchants and all concerned would be put to lot of inconvenience. In view of the above a general meeting of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association was held on the 13th August 1941 when it was unanimously resolved that a conference of all iron and hardware merchants in India should be convened to look into the difficulties arising out of the said control and to make a suitable joint representation to the authorities concerned to overcome these difficulties. It was further resolved that the Conference be held in Bombay at the earliest opportunity during the current month.

A committee for the above purpose was appointed with Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla as President and Messrs. H. R. Mehta, R. V. Joshi, D. R. Khandelwal and C. S. Mehta as Secretaries.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES — EACH GETS Rs. 150/-

There were (10) Ten All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors get (Rs. 150) Rupees One Hundred and Fifty only

Bombay

Hargovind Popatlal
C/o General Automobile Co.,
415, Lamington Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg.,
Grant Road.
R. N. Kanabar,
DeSouza Street, 4th Floor, Mandvi.
F. K. Rohawalla,
200, Nagdevi Street.

Bombay Suburbs

Ratilal Haridas Thaker,
Vandravan Chawl, Vallabhbhai Road,
Vile Parle.

Hyderabad Dn.

Juma Noormamad
Glassware Merchant,
Nizamsadi Road, Kesari Bldg.,
Hyderabad Dn

Lunawada

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada (Revakantha).

Miraj

Virchandbhai Gulabchand Shah,
Opp. Christian Church, Miraj, S.M. Rly.

Mulund

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow, Mulund, G.I.P.

Pardi

Jayantilal Lalbhai Nayak,
Pardi Boarding House,
Post Pardi, B.B & C.I. Rly.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	5
B	6
C	1
D	16
E	7
F	15
G	2
H	8
I	10
J	3
K	4
L	13
M	18
N	17
O	12
P	9
Q	14
R	11

TWO ERRORS

There were one hundred and fifty eight entries with two Mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors get (Rs. 3-2-0) Rupees Three and annas two only.

Bombay

S. D. Desaria,
88, Nepean Sea Road,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Ahmedali Vahmohomad Dhunji,
Rus. House Nepean Sea Road.
G. K. Chandan
Block No. 13, Chowpatty
Kantilal T. Rangrej,
C/o Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.
Lalubhai Narandas,
66, Karwar Street, Shop No. 3.
Mint Road, Fort.
Lalubhai Narandas,
Shop No. 3, 66, Karwar Street.
Fort, Bombay
N. M. Shroff
C/o Tweedales & Smalley Ltd.,
Sir P. M. Road Fort.
Mrs V. P Honawar,
35, Goregaonker's Blocks, Gamdevi.
Miss M Dias,
Dias Lodge Grant Road
Dias N F
Dias Lodge, Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg., Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala
7-D, Billimoria Bldg., Grant Road.
Minocher D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
M. D. Zaroliwala
7-D, Billimoria Bldg. Grant Road.
Ahmad Rahim Alana,
Ahmed Minor Warden Road.
Chimanlal J. Mehta,
72-74, Anpurna-Sadan,
Girgaum Back Road.
Abdulali Gulamhushain,
Nation Washing Co.,
Near Khoja Jamat Khana.
H. E. Shafri,
C/o M. Kurban Hushain,
New Cutlery Market, Suthar Chawl.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street, 4th Floor, Mandvi.
R. N. Wagani,
58/60, Bohra Bazar, Fort.
Parbhubhai Vallabbhai
Toffik House No. 2,
3rd Floor, Vanka Mohoila, Chira Bazar.
Samant Valji Kharwa,
Hirji Govindji Bldg., Room No. 15,
1st Floor, New Nagpada, Parel Road.
Abdoobhai Samsudin Suratwala,
Karachiwala Chawl. Dhaboo St.,
Bombay 3.
Lalitchandra S. Jain,
House No. 11, 2nd Bholwada, Bombay.
Alihushain Esmailji,
C/o Akbarali H. Motiwala,
Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
Sitabai Ranchhodji,
Motiram Bldg., Sunmill Road, Bombay 13.
Santaben Dayaram,
Motiram Darji Chawl, Room No. 21,
Sunmill Road, Bombay 13.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street, 4th Floor,
Mandvi, Bombay 3.
Ahmedbhai Alimohomad,
C/o S. Ebrahim and Co.,
156, Chakla Street.
G. S. Bhute,
Universal A. Press,
Abdulrehman Street.
K. M. Dave,
C/o S. Mistry and Sons,
Kison Mahal, Tribhovan Road.
B. B. Karodia
C/o Dick John, Gowalia Tank.
Parmanand R. Mistry,
Kamatipura 8th Lane, Post Byculla.
Prabhudas Harakhchand Panchal,
282, Kalbadevi Road.
Dinker N. Desai,
C/o B. N. Desai
Jitekar Wadi Thakordwar Road.
S. L. Haldanker, Artist,
Raghao Wadi, French Bridge.
Damji Hirji,
C/o Hirji Manak and Co.,
Havabibi Bldg., Gowalia Tank Road.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street,
4th Floor Mandvi.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street,
4th Floor Mandvi.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street, 4th Floor Mandvi.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street, 4th Floor Mandvi.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street, 4th Floor Mandvi.
R. M. Kanabar,
De'Souza Street, 4th Floor Mandvi.
M. Manji,
Ladha Ebrahim House, Nishanpada Road.
M. Manji,
Ladha Ebrahim House, Nishanpada Road,
M. Manji
Ladha Ebrahim House, Nishanpada Road.
A. M. G. Abid,
C/o Sunbright Leather Works,
95, Bhajipala Lane.
Mulla Rajabali Rampurwala,
C/o Musaji Valibha Baliwala,
Sankli Street, Byculla
Sajad Hushain Mohomadali Champa,
76-A, Taiyabi Chamber,
Abdulrehman Street
Gulamhusbain Alibhai Khilawala,
2nd Floor, Dhaboo Street, Null-Bazar.
Badroodin Alibhai Khilawala,
2nd Floor, Dhaboo Street, Null-Bazar.
Hansaben Ratilal Damania,
Krushna Bldg., 2nd Floor, Room No. 26,
Golpitha.
C. P. Wasani,
C/o Lakshminivas, Room No. 30,
Panjrapole Road 2nd Lane.
S. Ramnath,
C/o P O. Box No. 742, Bombay.
Noormohomad Kazi,
50, Hanomukh Bldg., 3rd Floor,
Badloo Rangari St., Bombay 5.
N. G Tare,
Madnusudan Mills, Bombay 13.
Soni Dhunrupji Megaji,
House No. 102, Vithalwady, Bombay.
A. R. Talpade,
C/o B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Lachmandas, S.
C/o Keshawdas Lakhmichand,
171 Shaikh-Memon St.
Manchharam Premabhai,
Moti Baug, Sunmill Road, Bombay 13.
Nagar Jivan Panchal,
Carriage B. Shop, B.B. and C.I. Rly.,
T. No. 189, Bombay 13.
Nagar Jivan Panchal,
Carriage B. Shop, B.B. and C.I. Rly.,
T. No. 189, Bombay 13.
Jekisondas Nagarji Panchal,
Carriage Repair, B.B. & C.I. Rly.,
T. No. 649, Bombay 13.
J. K. Kishindas,
C/o Keshawdas Lakhmichand,
171, Shaikh-Memon St.
Narsi Punja,
C/o Shivji Tejoo Co.,
Tank Pakhadi Road, Bombay 15.
Jekoreben Nagarji,
Motiram Darji Chawl,
Sunmill Road. Bombay 13
Karmali Esmail,
Kadi Moholla,
New Bldg., 4th Floor. Bombay 9.
Jekisondas Nagarji,
Carriage Repair, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
T N. 649, Bombay 13.
Sikora Co.,
16, Parsi Gali, Bombay 3
Sikora Co.,
16, Parsee Gali, Bombay 3.
Prabhudas Harakhchand Panchal,
282, Kalbadevi Road Bombay 2.
R Haller,
Block No. 2, Parel, G.I.P. Rly.
Vasant V. Kaluskar,
Sharda Sadan,
D. L. Vaidya Road, Dadar 14.
Lohar Maganlal Inderji,
Laxminarayen Lane Lohar Wady,
Matunga 19
Miss Rati R. Mehta,
512, College Road, Matunga G.I.P.
Hirji Versi,
Masker Bldg., Matunga, G.I.P.
S. V. Chandan,
C/o V.J.T.I. Roll No. 280, Matunga.
Kamuben Desai,
Vasant Niwas. Plot No. 207, E. Matunga.

Bombay Suburbs

Makan Mavji,
Patel House, Perry Cross Road, Bandra.
Sirinbai Alladin,
Pleader Bungalow,
Saint Martin Road, Bandra.
R. P. Chowdhary,
14-A, Khar.
Michael Dias,
Versova, via Andheri.

Ahmedabad

Ibrahim M. Rangwala,
C/o Sultanali Gulamhusein,
Richi Road, under the Bridge.
Roshanali Fidaly,
C/o Sultanali Gulamhusein,
Richi Road, under the Bridge.

Adas

Pawal Jethabhai Solanki.

Mehelav

A. N. Varand.

Baroda

Patel C. P.
Wadi Rangmahal.

Bijapur

S. K. Hirandgi,
Adat Shop.

Anjar-Cutch

Jivaraj Sajan Somji,
Moti Nagalpur.
Murji and Premji,
C/o Devji Ratansi.

Bhuj-Cutch

Fatmabai Hasam Meman,
Vokhra Falia.

Coimbatore

B. R. Moorthi,
C/o Shan Bog and Co.,
Raja Street.

Ferozepore (Cantt.)

V. V. Amberker,
C/o Amberker Uirupanna,
Cloth Merchants.

Devangere

Miss B. Menon,
133, Sprail Road.

Godhra

M. H. Dholkawala

Hubli

S. S. Majigud,
Audit Office.
K. S. Kannur,
Imperial Bank.

Hyderabad

Sona Devi,
Y.M.C.A.

Hatnur

Dipchand Bhikchand Kastiwal.

Horti

G. S. Kannur,
Math Inchigiri.
Malkarjunappa Dhavalaskar,
Math Inchgiri.

Indore

Sarabai K. Haveliwala,
C/o T. A. Haveliwala, Sevaganj.
J. K. Haveliwala,
C/o T. A. Haveliwala, Sevaganj.

Dwarka (Kathiawar)

Samji Sunderji Datani,
Opp. Bank.
Samji Sunderji Datani,
Opp. Bank.

Rajula (Kathiawar)

Ambalal Nanji Pathak,
Taluka School.

Vithalpur (Kathiawar)

Khoja Keshavji Ravaji,
Via Amreli.

Mahuva (Kathiawar)

Saraswati,
C/o Labhsanker Umasanker,
Opp. Sankhli Vav.
Dabhi Kanji Karsan,
Parsiwal Para.

Una (Kathiawar)

U. S. Munsi, B.A.,
Deputy Vahivatdar.
U. S. Munsi, B.A.,
Deputy Vahivatdar.
U. S. Munsi, B.A.,
Deputy Vahivatdar.

Lucknow

M. M Mistry
Hamid Road.

JOY-RIDE IN A BOMBER!

Up Against The Weather And The Nazis On A Trans-Atlantic Flight

Do you ever wonder, as I do, if the democracies are capable of overcoming and defeating Hitler and his gang in their attempts to conquer the world?

Nevertheless in my own mind, as I hope in yours, there is a background of strength and deep faith in our ability to win, created by our past history, our present history and our determination to prevent this Nazi menace from terrorising ourselves and the world, and placing us in eternal bondage.

One this is certain—we shall never give in; another thing is equally certain—with our rapidly growing strength in all directions we shall most certainly win.

Imagine Yourself....

Now, I would like you to take a peep with me behind the scenes of the war, viewing in this case just one facet of the work of building up an immense air force.

For a moment may I remind you of Mr. Churchill's remarks,

"Never in the field of human conflict have so many owed so much to so few."

You have read of the exploits of our air force men bombing Germany and defending England. I want to show you another side of the picture, the pluck and determination required in flying new machines from America to England. You will imagine yourself for a short time as a passenger with me in a Lockheed-Hudson Bomber machine in which we are commencing our flight to England.

In the wintry Newfoundland darkness our engines begin their metallic growl. Our cabin thuds shut—the most FINAL sound I have heard. For about 10 hours we shall be imprisoned over the Atlantic in the 9 1 2 ton bomber which we are flying to Britain's R. A. F.

Five other machines are warming up nearby. It is our first crossing. I am in command and with us is Sergeant Bennet of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Only one thing worries me. We carry no armament except side arms which will do us little good if German machines attack us near England.

Strange Thrill

There is always a thrill in taking off on a big ship, but I never felt like this. It is a take off into a strange Land of Uncertainty We know what the ships will do, and what the pilots will do. The unknown factors are the weather and what is in store for us when we near England.

Ben looks back as I swing into a shallow climbing turn. They are off. I adjust the knobs of George the Gyro Pilot. George is the pilot now—his mechanical hand is steadier on the controls than any human hand.

Our half-squadron of six Hudsons is strung out in loose formation which we shall maintain unless thick weather closes in.

I level off at 5.800 feet, the best altitude for the first part of the voyage. We hope to use only 60 per cent of our power to save fuel. We have a certain margin of safety but one can never tell about the weather.

"All O. K. But—"

Ben takes a signalling light known as the Aldis gun — whose powerful beam can be seen only by someone directly in its path —and starts checking on the other planes. These lights are our only means of interplane communication.

"All okay but Number Five," says Ben. "His starboard engine's running hot He has altered the mixture and now it's better."

Before long over the Labrador Current we note a sharp drop in the outside air-temperature reading. It's getting bumpier and thicker by the minute Examination of the weather charts reveals that a previously slow-moving "cold front"—which was 80. miles south of our course—is moving north-wards. We are about to become refugees from an aerological blitz. There is no cut-running this offensive, but there is a slim chance that we may be able to climb above it.

Ben signals the other ships to snuggle closer, and we head upstairs in a hurry. The Hudson climbs fast for a big ship, 2.215 feet per minute. A sudden gust smacks us. The ship creaks, but that is only natural. We know that the Hudson is one of the sturdiest of planes.

"A "cold front" pushes beneath the warm air mass, forcing the warm air upward. That is why we are climbing. To make bad matters worse, rain sets in—and the droplets freeze! Ice is forming and is spreading back on the wing. Any number of things can happen to six planes in a mess like this.

We are 11.000 feet now, getting into warmer air. It's rain again. Suddenly, the rain stops and we plunge into a queer murky darkness. Can just make out our own wing light. A couple of 9½-ton ships are flying somewhere close by, no telling how close. The thought of a damaged wing tip this far at sea is not comforting

"Here's Number Two"

Then, ever so gradually, the vibration in the controls begins to change tone. The ice must be melting, thank goodness.

"Can you seee anything now?" I ask Ben.

As the words are spoken, we break through the cloud layer. Ben shouts. "Here's Number Two."

To my left, a green light appears out of the ghostly mist, and I instinctively nose the plane down I don't know how close Number Two is on Ben's side, but Three's wing tip was not three feet from ours! Another couple of minutes in that cloud and heaven knows what would have happened.

There's a clammy moisture between my helmet and forehead. As we move back into formation. Ben checks off the other planes. "We're all here!" he cries.

Now we have emerged into a strange new world. The ceiling is bluer than the ocean 14.000 below, almost navy blue, and thousands of glittering stars wink back and forth. This is the sky the land-lubbers never see

Ben takes his sextant and chronometer and goes aft to "fix" our position. He reports that we are approaching the "equitime point". This is the critical point beyond which there is no turning back in the event of trouble. From here on it's keep on.

The moon is down now and grayness gradually gives way to a pink morning glow. "What a wonderful sunrise!" Ben remarks. Now we seem to be looking at a mill furnace from behind a hazy glass screen. This is the airman's sunrise.

Suddenly there's a flash on Ben's signal mirror.

"Number Five's heating up again!"

"What's That?"

So, after an exchange of signals, we ease down in a steep glide, then level off at 1,000 feet. Below us are three fishing smacks, the first craft sighted on the trip. Number Five's engine cooled off somewhat during the long descent, but we shall have to nurse her along until we make a landfall.

"But what's that in the south-east?" I give Ben rapid instructions and he starts signalling to the others. Still I am hoping against hope that what I see isn't what I am so certain it is. Here we are so near and yet so far from "home". I grab the glasses.

Nine Nazi Heinkel bombers are coming our way!

I disengage "George" and boost the Hudson up in the steepest S-climb she will take. If we can get into some high clouds ahead before the Nazis cross us we can outrun them. But the Heinkels are drawing closer. They change course suddenly; their leader must have guessed our purpose. If we only had some armament I should welcome the scramble, although I'm supposed to be a non-combatant.

Ben switches on the radio compass, hoping to tune in a British

(Continued on Page 31)

(This was the first broadcast talk in the series, "Are the Democracies Effete", delivered by Mr. H. E. Ormerod from Bombay recently.)

Two Errors (Continued)

Lahore
Roshan Lal,
C/o Roshan Bros., Rang Mahal.

Lunawada
B. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

Mulund
Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.
Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.
Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.
Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.
Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.
Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

Mandya (Mysore)
A. S. Santhuram Tailor.
A. S. Santhuram Tailor.
A. S. Santhuram Tailor.
G. H. Devrajaiah,
Cloth Merchant.

Madras
S. E. Tasira,
C/o Mahomadali Jiwaji and Co.,
104, Linga Chetty Street.

Modasa
Latifkhanji Ajimkhanji,
Motor Stand.

Murtizapur
B. N. Joshi,
C/o J. F. Ltd.

Miraj
Jayant K. Shah,
Opposite Christian Church.

Panvel
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth.
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth.
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth.
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth

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Bazar Peth.
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth.
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth.
Jivabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth.
S. T. Whord.
Oulwa Road

Pardi
Jayantilal Laibhai Nayak,
Pardi Boarding House.
Dahudbhai Fakir Kolakwala,
Limda Chowk

Surat
Tribhovandas Jekisandas,
Gopi Pura. Chhip Wad.

Sidhpur
Mulla Hasanali Abdulhusein Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.
Mulla Hasanali Abdulhusein Tamakuwala,
Opp Islampura Masjid.

Simla
D. Jones.
Castle Grove.

Sind
G. H. Khakhar,
Sind Cement Works.
Mrs. Laxmi Mohanlal,
Sind Cement Works.

Shada
Sri Gajanan Stores,
C/o Ganpatrao Sinde.

Thana
V. L. Tanpure,
Bombay Road.

Vapi
Jaganji Lallubhai Patel.

Bansada
Noshir B Kasad,
Khamla Zanpa.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 25th August, 1941.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

All Aid And No Man-Power

Beaverbrook Clarifies

Prospects Of Joint Distribution Advisory Board

NEW YORK, August 16.

An assurance that Britain has no need of United States man-power to win the war was given by Lord Beaverbrook to defence officials in a short "off the record" talk at a luncheon given in his honour by Mr. Jesse Jones, the Federal loan administrator, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times".

Lord Beaverbrook said that he was satisfied that the fullest possible material aid and moral support were forthcoming from the United States.

The correspondent added that Lord Beaverbrook's outline of Britain's material requirements caused some present to conclude that in order to supply them, in addition to the requirements of other anti-Axis powers, the United States must expand its defence production to limits hitherto hardly imagined.

Meanwhile, it is understood that plan are under way for better mechanism for distributing the materials available, including the establishment of a joint distribution Advisory Board, comprising representatives of the British, Chinese and Russian Governments and any others who may later choose to resist the Axis—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING NEAR NOVA-SCOTIA?

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia) Aug. 16

The recent movements of warships in Nova Scotian waters and the fact that the "Potomac" was off this coast for five days from August 8, suggest that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met in the vicinity of Nova Scotia.

The "Potomac" reached Shelburne, Nova Scotia, on August 8 where it was met by a big United States warship. After a few minutes they put to sea, possibly taking the President to meet Mr. Churchill.

It is understood that about that time several United States warships were patrolling outside the harbour. During the period of the conference the "Potomac" was seen near south-west corner of Nova Scotia accompanied by a coast-guard vessel and United States warships.—Reuter.

4th Fascinating Week

SABITADEVI
SHOBHANA
SAMARTH
IN
SUDAMA'S

HOLIDAY in BOMBAY

With Arun, Vatsala Kumtekar, Kantilal, E. Bilimoria & Jal

Director: Sarvottam Badami

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 1-30 p.m. on Sun. & Holidays

DEVASTATING CARICATURES TO DRIVE AWAY YOUR BLUES!
ATRE PICTURES' Triumph

Charano-ki-Dasi

(Hindi)
PAYACHI DASI (MARATHI).

Also
TOPICAL OF DR. TAGORE'S FUNERAL SCENES

9th WEEK at

NEW WEST END

Marathi: 2, 7-15 p.m.
Hindi. 4-30, 10 p.m.
Zanana Show: Wed., 1 p.m. (Hindi)

ROOSEVELT TO GIVE FIRE-SIDE CHAT?

Prospects Of U. S. Participation In War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

Speculation is continuing here as to the probability of President Roosevelt giving "a fireside chat" at an early date. United States industry and war effort generally are rapidly being geared up to great power and the indispensable assistance now being rendered to Britain is probably greater than the public here or in England realise. That assistance will automatically go on increasing. It would be a mistake, however, to expect, as the result of the joint statement anything more than that—for example a more spectacular spurt towards participation in war—in the absence of any further move by Japan or Germany which would be considered here as definitely endangering the interests of the United States—Reuter.

Roosevelt Lands

ROOSEVELT'S LANDING

ROCKLAND (Maines). Aug. 16.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS LANDED.—REUTER.

SOVIET PRESS FEATURES HISTORIC MEETING

Strengthening Anglo-American Co-operation

MOSCOW, August 16.

The Soviet press to-day (Saturday) prominently features comment on the historic Roosevelt-Churchill meeting. The meeting and the joint declaration are described as being of "the highest political significance". Warm approval is expressed of their determination further to strengthen Anglo-American co-operation.—Reuter.

"ACTED NOT IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY"

Republican On Roosevelt's Meeting With Churchill

WASHINGTON, August 16.

In the House of Representatives Republican Thill suggested that the President was not acting in his official capacity if he met Mr. Churchill outside the territorial limits of the United States.

Mr. Thill pointed out that Congress enacted a special resolution to permit President Wilson to attend the Versailles Conference.

The House of Representatives approved the revised Defence Appropriation Bill amounting to 7575 million dollars.

The Senate passed the revised Defence Appropriation Bill, which will now be sent for the President's signature

Mrs. Uma Nehru Released On Parole

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16.

Mrs. Uma Nehru was released on parole to-day from the Lucknow District Jail for a period of one month on account of the sudden illness of her daughter-in-law who has undergone an operation and is now in hospital.—A. P.

SIMLA EXODUS TO DELHI ON OCTOBER 8.

SIMLA, August 16.

It is learned that offices of the Civil side of the Government of India will commence moving down to New Delhi from October 8.—A. P.

BANNU.—Due to the vigilance of the Municipal health staff, cholera has not taken an epidemic form, though stray cases are reported. Effective preventive measures to check the spread of the disease have been taken.—A. P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JINNAH

Isphahani's Appeal To Huq To Withdraw Them

CALCUTTA, August 16.

An appeal to the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, to withdraw his allegations against the President of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, of unconstitutional acts in regard to the latter's decision to take disciplinary action against certain prominent Leaguers, is made by Mr. M. A. H. Isphahani, M.L.A., a prominent member of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League and of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the press to-day.

Mr. Isphahani, says:—

"Having no good defence himself, Mr. Huq, accuses Mr. Jinnah of irregularities. The plenary session of the League held at Madras gave full powers to the President to take what action he considered best in the interests of the League, for the following year, and if Mr. Jinnah had chosen to expel erring members, his action would have been valid, but he had decided to refer the whole question to the Working Committee which, under the constitution, can take disciplinary action subject to an appeal to the All-India Council of the League. Had Mr. Jinnah taken disciplinary action himself, those who are now charged with violating the mandate of the League would have been deprived of that right of appeal. So I hold, Mr. Jinnah far from abusing powers, has been liberal and lenient in his procedure. No 'ex-parte' decision has been taken as alleged by the Bengal Premier and the Working Committee will be glad to give those concerned a full hearing".

Mr. Isphahani adds: "Anyone who reads the three resolutions of the Working Committee can have no doubt that the conduct of these persons is a gross violation of the League's decision and policy, especially when they were party to the decision taken.—A. P.

CAWNPORE TRIBUTE

CAWNPORE, Aug. 16.

A public meeting to condole the death of Dr. Tagore was held this afternoon. Amongst those present were Moulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Harishankar Vidyarthi and Khwaja Abdul Salam.—A. P.

B. B. & C. I. Railway's Fourth Fighters Aircraft

BOMBAY, August 16.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway announce that they have to-day remitted to the Minister of Aircraft Production yet another sum of £5,000/- which will cover the cost of the fourth fighter aircraft to be provided by the staff of the Railway.

The Minister of Aircraft Production is being requested to name their latest plane "B. B. & C. I. Railway Number four."—A. P.

Heroism Of Stalin's Son

MOSCOW:—The heroism of Stalin's son, Yakov Djugashvili, a Battery Commander, in fighting the enemy by remaining in charge of his battery until the last shell was used is cited by the "Red Star", organ of the Soviet army. The sons of other leaders of the Revolution are mentioned and the "Red Star" adds: "The valour of the heroes of the Civil War who fought devotedly for Soviet power lives in their sons as well as in the entire Soviet people who have risen to fight a great people's war."

Scindia Dinner To Burma Delegation

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company gave a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel to the members of the Indian Delegation from Burma on Saturday. The Mayor of Bombay and a large number of prominent citizens were present.

CHURCHILL NOT LANDING WITH ROOSEVELT

Br. Gets Biggest 'Splash' In U. S. Press With Striking Photos

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

Any expectation that Mr. Churchill might be landing to-day (Saturday) with President Roosevelt from the "Potomac" was killed by a message from the President himself aboard his yacht. The message said that the yacht had aboard only Mr. Harry Hopkins, General Watson, the President's Secretary and military Aide de Camp, Mr. J. B. Beardall, Naval Aidi, Rear-Admiral R. T. McIntire, the President's Physician and the President himself.

While no conversation aboard the ship during the momentous conferences is recorded, photographs of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill appearing in to-day's press give Britain her biggest "splash' in war pictures in the United States since the beginning of the war. Mr. Churchill is shown smilingly shaking hands with President Roosevelt on the United States cruiser "Augusta", and then departing with President Roosevelt and also standing alone looking after him, while another photograph depicts the Prime Minister gesticulating and President Roosevelt leaning towards him obviously very interested and amused. President Roosevelt is shown going aboard the British battleship "Prince of Wales", Mr. Churchill standing smartly at salute—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF INDIA

New Committee Formed To Aim At Co-ordination

SIMLA, August 16.

A fresh step, designed to give full range to any assistance the general public of India can provide for her defence, and to make full use of its ingenuity in better equipping her armed forces, has been taken by the formation of a new Supply Development Committee (Military Stores and Equipment) at the General Headquarters, says a press note.

This Committee will in future consider inventions and ideas submitted by members of the public or official experts which might be of use to the Defence Services and assess their value. Ideas found promising will be recommended for detailed research by the Ordnance Services or by expert bodies, such as the board of scientific and industrial research. The Committee may also itself initiate research on problems connected with Defence matters, and all such research will henceforward be under its direction.

Upto the present this work had been done by the various branches of the General Headquarters, and by the Departments of the Government of India, each in their own sphere. Now it is to be co-ordinated by the new committee.—A. P.

Harijan Hostel At Nasik

The students of the Shri Shahu Chatrapati Boarding House for Harijan at Nasik, was established in 1919 with the help of the late H. H. Shahu Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, were all this while accommodated in corrugated iron sheet huts, but thanks to the generosity of Shriman Vijayasinghji Liladhar Bhimani of Bombay and Shriman Rameshwardasji Birla, 10 pacca rooms have now been constructed and 40 Harijan boys will have sufficient accommodation.

A kitchen, a store-room, a dining room, privies, bath rooms and secretary's quarters have to be constructed and the estimated cost for the same is Rs. 6,000.

On 5th of August Shriman Ghanashyam dasji Birla paid a visit to the institution and promised a donation of Rs. 3,000.

SIALKOT.—Three bombs are reported to have been recovered by the District Police. A Sikh of the village of Kayampura in Narowal Tehsil has been arrested in this connection. He was produced before Mr. G. S. Bedi, Magistrate, who remanded him to custody.—A. P.

FILM FARE THIS WEEK

Ramola and Narang in a scene from 'Khazanchi' now running for five months at Krishna.

Joan Crawford Plays Difficult Role In A "Woman's Face"

Joan Crawford, during her film career, has been called upon to play many difficult scenes. In 'Strange Cargo' she walked through mud and grime for the jungle scene, her face scratched by branches, her dress torn and wet.

In 'Susan and God' she worked for three days on location wearing a mink coat with the temperature at 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. In 'The Women' she had to lie in a tub of hot water for over a week during the famous bubble bath scene. But the most difficult scene she has ever played was the one she has just completed in 'A Woman's Face'. It is not a particularly uncomfortable scene. It does not look difficult to the casual visitor on the set but it requires great acting ability.

The most dramatic moment in the film comes after Joan has supposedly had a plastic operation performed on her face and the bandages are about to be removed. Joan has to express pathos, fear and expectancy, yet she is so heavily bandaged that only one eye and half of her mouth is exposed to the camera.

"I was utterly exhausted when George Cukor, the director, called 'cut'," she said, "and later I discovered that I had been working so hard with that one eye I couldn't see out of it for more than an hour"

CHANDAN'S CHARACTER DEPRESSES NAZIR

The fact that he has the largest fan-following among Indian male stars, has not turned Nazir's head. In fact, he has become more shy, more modest, more reserved. He seldom talks of himself or his work. Small wonder, then, that if required a tremendous lot of persuasion to pump the truth out of him that one of his holy dreams had come true when he was selected to play Chandan, the Bhil youth who, with the radiant smile of a true lover on his face marched to his doom to preserve the happiness of the woman he adored.

Nazir further declared that he had never been so impressed by any character in fiction or real life.

With Nazir in the stellar cast are Kanta, India's A-1 glamour girl, Ashiq Hussain, Maya Devi, W. M. Khan, Jamshedji and the biggest discovery of all time Lalita—a twelve year old school-girl.

Chandan is directed by Dhirubhai Desai.

Shooting of Lalsa, Ashok's next social, will commence soon.
its development and final denouement.

REPORTERS HAVE A TOUGH JOB

Ashok Kumar's Concession Based On Experience

Ashok Kumar is prepared to hand it to the reporters—credit for doing the toughest job of his experience. Before "Naya Sansar" the Bombay Talkies film at the Roxy, in which he plays the leading role of a newspaper reporter, he had thought that a screen artiste's life was about the limit of an annoying existence—what with having to mug up dialogue overnight and having to lose your beauty sleep to be at the make-up room at eight O'clock.

"Naya Sansar" has changed his views somewhat, and he does not mind the reporter's job being bracketted with his own—as a measure of trouble to be put up with, not of course the cash or the kudos to be enjoyed.

Before he went on the sets for "Naya Sansar", Ashok Kumar spent some time watching reporters at work. In the course of the picture's production, he had quite a share of experience. Why, that huge dog whom he is supposed to dodge in the big-game man's hotel room in "Naya Sansar," it became quite realistic during rehearsal and nearly did its bit—or, rather, nearly took a bit off the hero!

And that has probably something to do with Ashok Kumari's change of views aforesaid.

Kusum Deshpande Wins Praise In "Charano-ki-Dasi"

Of the few artistes, who have earned stardom not merely on their personal charm and beauty but on sterling histrionic ability, Kusum Deshpande is one.

In 'Charano-Ki-Dasi' Kusum Deshpande has been cast as a young, flirting widow, who out of spite does everything in her power to make her sister-in-law suffer and suffer for no fault of hers. Now, this role in a picture which concerns mainly the conflict between mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law is rather secondary, though it must be admitted that it plays a very significant part in the main conflict and thus contributes considerably to

Not A Bed-Time Story This

'Anjan' Artiste's Unique Experience

Here's a new one in films. A certain artiste in the Bombay Talkies film "Anjan" has been photographed exclusively in bed; to be more precise sometimes on the bed. And it is not a very minor role either, for the artiste has several scenes.

Critics of bed-room scenes had better be on the look-out for this picture, scheduled for premiere at the Roxy. This will be a new one on them.

"Anjan" co-stars Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar, and the supporting cast includes V. H. Desai, Suresh, Gireesh, Gulab, David, P. F. Pithawalla and Fatty Prasad. The story, scenario and direction are by Amiya Chakrabarty, while R. D. Mathur and M. I. Dharansey are cinematographer and sound engineer respectively.

PRAKASH'S COMING SOCIAL "DARSHAN" Booked For Lamington Talkies

The Prakash Pictures, who have immortalized their name as producers of "Narsi Bhagat", are now making a bid for the top honours in the field of social pictures as well. Their latest modern society drama "Darshan" which is being eagerly awaited by the cine-fans is now ready for release at Lamington.

Based on a vital problem of our social life, the film is lavishly produced under the direction of Mr. C. M. Luhar, who has very skilfully combined all essentials to make it a truly entertaining production. Prem Adib and Jyoti have acted in leading roles. Their fine portrayal and delight music will add immensely to the attraction of the picture and further enhance their rising popularity. Bhudo Advani provides a thousand laughs with his traditional hilarious comic.

'Bharat-Milap' In Preparation

The shooting of 'Bharat-Milap' of Prakash Pictures is in progress. Director Vijay Bhatt has been devoting all his energies to make it an outstanding hit. Great care is being exercised by the Studio Executive to preserve authenticity in the picture irrespective of costs. A distinguished cast as mighty as the theme headed by Durga Khote, Shahu Modak, Shobhana Samarth, Vimla Vashishta, Prem Adib and Chandrakant portrays the various important roles.

Forty Thousand War Trades

"Tools For The Job", An F. A. B. Film

Forty thousand different trades and professions are involved in the gigantic effort that India is making to help win the war against the Nazis. It might look a fantastic statement, but it is true.

The Film Advisory Board will shortly demonstrate this fact on the screens of the leading theatres of Bombay in a short-film titled "Tools for the Job", produced for the Board by Mr. Ezra Mir.

Apart from the industrial effort, the picture also surveys the growth in the army, Navy and Air Force; also gives a statistical survey of doctors and nurses enlisted for army service.

Not the least interesting part of the picture will be demonstration of the A. R. P. and Blockout precautions.

Father Flanagan Watches Spencer Tracy Portray Him On Screen

Father Edward J. Flanagan had the thrill of watching part of his own life unroll recently.

Although the noted leader of "Boys Town", has been the hero of one Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film story, 'Boys Town', and is once again shown in 'Men of Boys Town', he sat on a sound stage for the first time while Spencer Tracy, as Father Flanagan, enacted a scene from the latter film. It is not the first time the priest has visited Hollywood, or been on a sound stage, but the other times he has been on the set were during scenes centred around the youngsters of the famous community.

"It gives one an eerie feeling to see a part of his own life unfold before his eyes", commented the clergyman to Tracy at the end of the scene.

"Marie Walewska" At Opera House

"Marie Walewska" a story filled with the memories of an epochal period in world history.

Greta Garbo plays Countess Walewska, who forsakes her home in a heroic attempt to win over Napolean and thus saves her country. Charles Boyer is seen as Napolean whose power-mad determination to rule the world leads him to doom.

The present war is referred to and regarded as a parallel to the Napoleanic era and it would be worthwhile to see this picture once again, as Russia where Napolean met his doom, is now fighting another dictator on the same grounds.

Mira, Jyoti and Amir Karnataki in 'Darshan' of Prakash coming to Lamington.

NO INDEPENDENCE IF HITLER WINS

U. P. Governor's Appeal For United Front

SULTANPUR, August 16.

Laying stress upon the need for internal unity in view of Hitler's insidious weapon—propaganda and fifth column, His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett Governor of United Provinces in reply to the addresses from the Municipal Board, the District Board, the District Soldiers Board and District War Board of Sultanpur said, "here in India we too have differences, sometimes fundamental differences, but I appeal to you as I have appealed to others to put these aside until the war is over. The one fundamental aim must be Hitler's defeat to which all other considerations must be subordinated. So far as Britain and India are concerned, Britain is pledged to grant dominion status as soon as possible after the war. But what independence can there be, what status other than complete slavery, if Hitler wins?

Continuing Sir Maurice said:—"Things look brighter than they did a year ago. Through the gallantry of British Indian and Allied soldiers, the Italian armies in Africa have been annihilated and the victories won have saved India from air raids or invasion.

The Provincial War Committee, His Excellency said, had in reserve a considerable sum to help those soldiers who for one reason or another do not receive an adequate pension to support them and government proposes to introduce a scheme on the lines adopted in the last war for scholarships for the children of soldiers both boys and girls.—A. P.

NEW POST FOR DR. DAS GUPTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Senate of Calcutta University has appointed Dr. Urendra Nath Das Gupta, the George Fifth Professor of Mental and Moral Science of the University, for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 1,000. The post fell vacant when Sir S. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the permanent incumbent resigned, and joined the Benares Hindu University as its Vice-Chancellor about the beginning of the year.

The Senate adopted a resolution condoling the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at its meeting to-day.—A. P.

The Assam Government has appointed Mr. Kedarmal, member of the Provincial Assembly, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Provincial Museum.—United Press.

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WILL BRITAIN SATISFY INDIAN DEMANDS?

Impossible For Britain To Resist India's Claim, Says Mr. Sarkar

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

"The British Government appear to be in no mood to satisfy Indian demands, or even to make a definite statement as to how and when they propose to satisfy these demands. But the world is going to be so vastly changed after the war that I have the faith that whatever the present attitude of the British Government might be, in the new situation after the cessation of the war, it would be impossible for them to resist India's rightful claim for political advance".

Thus declared Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, member designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, while referring to the present political situation in the country at an afternoon party given in his honour by the Revenue Minister, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh Roy, at the British Indian Association Hall, to-day.

Mr. Sarkar referred in this connection to the latest declaration of policy jointly made by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and said: "They express their determination to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live.

It is of course not known or said whether the principles enunciated in the Declaration would be applied to India as well, and it is also true that it is possible to take a narrow legalistic view of things and leave India in the lurch on such grounds as that all elements in India's national life and all the different communities must be unanimous in their demands, or else autonomy and the right of self-determination cannot be conceded. But it is my feeling that after making such a solemn declaration before the world the British Government would not in actuality find it possible to refuse its application to India by resort to narrow legal quibbles, in the New World that would emerge out of the war; the force of circumstances in that New World Order, would I think, be too strong for reactionary elements in the British nation to withhold from India her true heritage.

Continuing, Mr. Sarkar said that the problem that called for their immediate attention in the political sphere was not so much the question of their relations 'vis-a-vis' the British Government, but rather the problem of finding a basis for solidarity, some effort for common understanding, or the essential points on which the greatest common measure of agreement might be established. It was also time to take note of the experiences of the working of their construction, during the last four years, and in the light of those experiences to formulate a scheme as to the framework of India's future constitution.

"REALITY OF SITUATION"

Referring to the stalemate and the confusion through which at the present moment the country is passing, Mr. Sarkar observed that it might be that the British policy had helped towards creation of this confusion and discordance, but the reality of the situation was, however, there. "And we cannot by any means overlook it. Nor does it obviate our own responsibility to do our best towards the resolution of the present situation inspite of all that the British Government may do or is likely to do. It is time all of us should put our heads together and find a way out", he concluded.—A. P.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA: August 16.

Following are the results of to-day's Calcutta Races:—

Race I—THE KYD PLATE (Div. I): Distance 7 furlongs.
COLIN STAR (Mr. Robin Mukherjee) 9/1, Marland 1
STARBINE (Mr. E Springfield) 9/4, Higson 2
NISITER MUS (The Lady Mary Herbert) 8/10, Sharp 3
SUN ROCK (The Estate late Sir Darcy Lindsay) 9/0, Adley 4
Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; Rs. 23 and Rs. 18 for places.
Colin Star won on objection.

Race II—THE AUGUST CUP (Div. II): Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.
DUAL WAVE (Messrs. W H. Batty and H.D. Cumberbatch) 9/2, Adley 1
RONGA (Mr S. Nall) 9/4, Peacock 2
JEANNE (Mr. J.C. Galstaun) 8/6, Ayres 3
COTTAGE SPINNER (Mr. Kashi Charan) 8/12, Marrs 4
Tote paid Rs. 43/8 for win; Rs. 15/8, Rs. 30/8 and Rs. 22/8 for places.

Race III—THE ALIPORE PLATE (Div. I): Distance 7 furlongs.
THE CORK (Mr. O. E Goonetilleke) 8/1, Morley 1
DROICHEAD NUA (Miss Pamela Clarke) 8/8, Ermer 2
I WILL (H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar) 8/11, Brown 3
FELIBRIGE (Sir David Hezra) 9/6, Marland 4
Tote paid Rs. 75 for win; Rs. 62 and Rs 24 for places.

Race IV—THE AUGUST CUP (Div. I): Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.
GAY LAD (Mr. A. Gujadhur) 8/2, Stead 1
GREEK ERROR (Mr. and Mrs. P. S. O'Dowd) 8/13, C. Brown 2
YOUNG LOCHIEL (Mrs. J H. Goswell and Mr. J. G. Stewart) 9/7, Adley 3
DRAYCOTT (Messrs. E.G. Bromby and E. Ringstead) 9/1, Ayres 4
Tote paid Rs. 36/8 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.

Race V—THE ALIPORE PLATE (Div II): Distance 7 furlongs.
LOVELOCK (Mr. G. Mullick) 9/4, Ralston 1
RED WAGGON (Mrs. C. M. Stewart) 7/10, Peacock 2
EGYPTIAN RULER (H.H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar) 8/0, Ermer 3
RORY OF THE HILLS (Mr. A. Curlender) 8/1, Higson 4
Tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 31 and Rs. 31/8 for places

Race VI—THE KYD PLATE (Div. II): Distance 7 furlongs.
FURIOSO (Col. Shree Gobinda Shum Shere J.B.R.) 8/0, Stead 1
ROSE KING (Miss Pamela Clarke and Mr R. D. Cruikshank). 9/4, Ermer 2
SILENT DAVE (Mr. Ackbar Gujadhur) 8/2, Cook 3
DAVIE DEANS (Messrs. P. Norton Jones and E. Springfield) 8/9, Higson 4
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Race VII—THE LYALLPUR PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs
MODEST (Mrs. D Falshaw) 7/9, Ayres 1
HANS (Mr. Bangali Singh) 8/11, C. Brown 2
HERETIC (Maj. Lord Kinsington) 8/12, Foy 3
HOOR (Mr. Bangali Singh) 7/7, Stead 4
Tote paid Rs. 45/8 for win; Rs. 16/8, Rs. 33 and Rs. 25/8 for places.

WORKERS MEETING TO-DAY AT DADAR

Saturday was observed by the Soviet Aid Committee as a general collection day. Nearly 200 volunteers of the Committee went from chawl to chawl for collecting one pice from each worker. There was a tremendous response from the workers and the volunteers could collect nearly 50,000 pices.

A series of meetings are being held in the Labour Area daily The volunteers will collect the fund at the mill gates to-day (Sunday) and a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Jhabvala, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Dadar Chaupatty

Weather Mars Cricket

On account of the inclement weather all the cricket matches that were arranged for Saturday on different Gymkhana grounds, had to be cancelled.

EXPORT OF INDIAN GOODS TO JAPAN TIGHTENED UP

SIMLA, August 16.

The export of Indian goods to Japan has been further tightened up by a Commerce Department notification under which permissible exports can be made to Japan only under a permit issued by the Export Trade Controller

By an earlier notification, Indian exports to all countries were put under five categories. A number of articles were put under the prohibited list, other categories of articles could only be exported under a licence issued by the Export Trade Controller or by the Supply Department

By the latest notification, articles other than these cannot be exported to Japan except under a permit granted by the Export Trade Controller.

It is learned that licences already granted for export to Japan of some war essentials have been cancelled.—A. P.

FOOTBALL PENTANGULAR

Indian Christians Select 2 Hindus Among Their Players

The Selectors for the Indian Christians have nominated the following players to represent their community against the Muslims in the coming Bombay Pentangular Football Tournament.

Couts and Lazurus (City Police), Telang, Elisha, John, Michael and C. D'Souza (G. E. S. T.), Baptiste, Patrick and Swamy (W.I.A.A.), Anthony ("The Times of India" S.C.), and Alexander, Moolay, M. Jesudian, Q. Jesudian and Francis (Y.M.C.A.)

Among the selected players are two Hindus, Telang of the B.E.S.T. and Swamy of the W.I.A.A. How these two Hindu players have been included among the Indian Christians is a mystery As it happens, both these players have also been selected for the Hindus.

Last year Telang had played for the Goans, because the latter claimed him as such. But this year the Indian Christians have taken the place of the Goans. As a territorial community, the Goans could include anybody who hailed from Goa, irrespective of his creed or colour. But can the Indian Christians, playing under religious colours, include Hindus or non-Christians? The W.I.F.A. Committee will have to decide this question as it seems, both the Selection Committees are determined to get hold of these two players. On the face of it, the dispute looks rather amusing. But apparently the selectors do not think so. It remains to be seen how the Committee solves this problem.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

League Champions Win I. F. A. Shield

CALCUTTA: August 16.

Mahomedan Sporting, the League Champions, won the I.F.A Shield by defeating K.O.S.B. by 2 goals to nil in the final played to-day.—A. P.

"Blue Riband Of India"

CALCUTTA: August 16.

The Mohammedan Sporting added another feather to their cap this evening when they annexed the I.F.A. Shield—the Blue Riband of India—by defeating the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the final on the Calcutta Football Ground by 2 goals to nil before a crowd of over 60,000.

The holders of the Rover's Cup of Bombay, the De Montmorency Cup of Lahore, the D.F.A. Shield of Delhi, the Durand Cup and the Calcutta Football League Championship, the Mohammedans have earned the right to be considered the best club side in India to-day. In this year's shield competition, although they had a comparatively easy path, they scored a total of 32 goals and conceded only 1.—A. P.

World Record For Four Mile Relay Beaten

STOCKHOLM, August 16.

A world record for the four miles relay has been established by Idrotts Foerening team covering the distance in 17 minutes two and eight-tenths seconds in the Olympic stadium, beating the Indiana University's 17 minutes 16 and two-tenths seconds establish at Philadelphia in 1937. A combined Swedish team finishing second also beat Indiana's time with 17 minutes 11 four-tenths seconds.—Reuter.

B. P. Amateur Open Badminton Championships

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Miss Sunder Deodhar beat her opponent 11/0, 11/4. Miss Prabha Paranjpe and Miss A.R Vimadalal won 15/2, 15/4 L.C. Chhabria and Helady beat M.C. Thakore and G. G. Kapadia 13/15, 15/2, 15/6. V.N. Kamte and S.C. Patel beat Arvind S. Dalal and Ramesh A. Shroff 14/17, 15/7, 15/11. Miss F Talyarkhan and Miss A. Dadyburjor beat Miss M.R. Vimadalal and Mrs. Manekshaw 15/6, 15/7. Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss Tara Deodhar beat Miss P. D'Lima and Miss F. Vachha 15/10, 8/15, 15/11. C. D. Patwerdhan beat D.G Mugwe 15/8, 15/6. K.M. Rangnekar beat J. Agnel 15/5, 15/6. Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss M. Bhat beat their opponents 15/0, 15/4.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY (SUNDAY)

4 p.m. Miss B. Udwadia and Miss B. Ghyara or Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss M. Bhat v. Miss B. J. Cooper and Miss P Barucha. 4-30 p.m. V.N. Kamte v. A.S. Dalal (Juniors' Final). 5 p.m Miss Sunder Deodhar or Miss N. S. Hemmady v. Miss Prabha Paranjpe (Juniors' Final). 5-30 p.m. D. G Mugwe and G.D. Patwerdhan v. K M. Rangnekar and R.N. Kanga (Gents' Doubles Final). 6 p.m. Miss P. D'Lima and Miss F. Vachha or Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss Tara Deodhar v. Miss Talyarkhan & Miss A. K. Dadyburjor or Miss M. R. Vimadalal and Mrs. Manekshaw (Ladies' Doubles Final). 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Taraben Amerchand and V. N. Iyer v. Miss J Mistry and J. Agnel (Mixed Doubles Semi-final). 7 p.m. Miss P. D'Lima and K.M. Rangnekar v. Miss M.R. Vimadalal and G.D. Patwerdhan (Mixed Doubles Semi final)

BENGAL WOMEN'S WAR PURPOSES FUND

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In aid of the Lady Mary Herbert's Bengal Women's War Purposes Fund, the members of the Calcutta Police staged "Kanthahar" in presence of Sir John Arthur and Lady Mary Herbert. A sum of Rs. 51,000, the sale proceeds of the show, was presented to His Excellency the Governor.—United Press.

Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting Has Got Axis Guessing

Ocean Which Was To Be Britain's Graveyard Has Been Used As Meeting Place To Plan Hitler's Downfall, Says Alan Murray

SIMLA, August 15.

Major Alan Murray in a news commentary, said:

Everyone was on tente-hooks yesterday to know what the announcement by Mr. Attlee was to be, and now the secret is out, the momentous importance of it is plain to all. And the scene of the meeting somewhere at sea was almost as momentous as the agreement arrived at.

I ask you to think of a meeting between the head of the United States of America, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, attended by experts of the three services of both countries, at the end of the second year of the greatest of all wars, somewhere in an area of the Atlantic battlefield, which could not fail to be a danger area.

From this meeting in which the heads of both the English-speaking nations discussed in detail the whole war situation from every angle, emerges a declaration of a joint agreement setting out the principles and plans for the world of the future.

The very fact that experts of the three services were present at the meeting, points to the detail in which plans must have been discussed by both America and ourselves to defeat the menace of Hitler to the world.

LOT MORE BEHIND MEETING.

The joint Declaration proves that the principles on which peace and post war reconstruction will be based, are one and the same for both Governments, as they were when the inter-allied conference sat at St. James's palace a few weeks ago.

So dramatic was this meeting between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, that I can't help feeling there is a lot more behind it than the announcement of mutual peace aims.

Maybe it is the prelude to some big and effective development in the joint British-American war effort, but that remains to be seen.

One thing I am quite certain of, that it has got Germany and Japan guessing what is in the wind, and when they hear of the intention to disarm all aggressor nations, they may well get a nasty shock, and say to themselves: "that means me!"

This historic meeting between the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, taking place somewhere in the area where Hitler hoped his U-boats would bring us to our knees, is a pointer to the way the battle of the Atlantic is going. The ocean which was to become Britain's graveyard has been used as a meeting place for the formation of plans for his own downfall.

UKRAINE AS TARGET

The switch over of the third German drive to the Ukraine, was probably forced on the German High Command because the rate of advance in the other sectors further north was too slow, and the losses too many.

In the south the Germans know they have longer time at their disposal before winter conditions set in, and they hope to achieve a decisive victory here and thus offset the resistance of the Russian armies in the north.

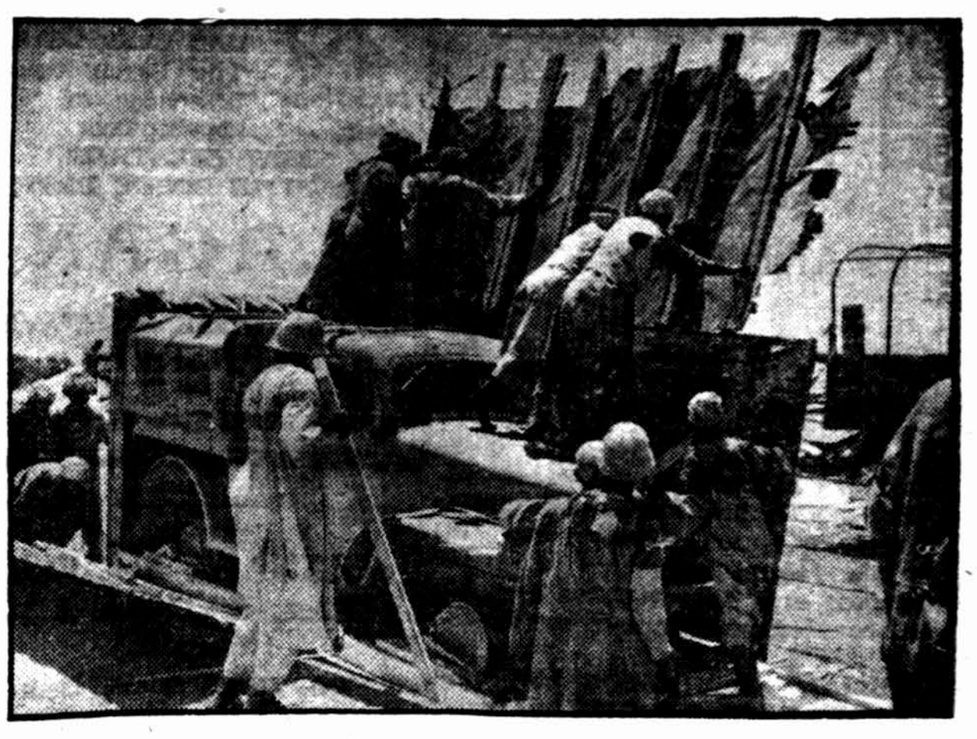
Nevertheless since the German High Command I believe, considers the capture of Moscow would have a serious effect on the German public, the offensive against Moscow and Leningrad too for that matter, is very much in the mind of the German General staff.

AIMING AT CAUCASUS OIL

It would be a fearful blow to German prestige if they had to admit that the valour and resistance of the Russian army was too much for them here, furthermore just as long as the armies of Marshal Voroshilov and Timoshenko remain, the Germans cannot win the war against Russia.

The German drive in the Ukraine is of course aiming at the Caucasus oil, but even if the Caucasus mountains were reached, they have got to be crossed, and to do this means the quick and complete destruction of Marshal Budenny's army, otherwise the fighting would find the German army faced with the almost superhuman task of crossing this formidable range of mountains in winter conditions.

Therein lies the great importance that Marshal Budenny should succeed in withdrawing his army intact behind the line of the Dneiper, from where he can continue to oppose a further German advance towards the Caucasus.—A. P.



Among the many shiploads of material arriving at a port in the Middle East from America is a large consignment of tanks and motor cars and trucks for use in that area. Photo shows the body of one of the cars in a crate.

They all say the same thing
Pratap, Lahore (Urdu)
Fateh, Lahore (Gurmukhi)
Tej, Delhi (Urdu)
Sansar Samachar, Karachi (Sindhi)
Vir Arjun, Delhi (Hindi)
Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad (Gujarati)
Bombay Samachar, Bombay (Gujarati)
Kesari, Poona (Marathi)
Praja Mata, Bangalore (Kanarese)
Sunday Standard, Bombay (English)
Hindustan Times, Delhi (English)
National Herald, Lucknow (English)
Nav-Bharat, Nagpur (Hindi)
Rahbar-E-Deccan, Hyderabad (Dn.) (Urdu)
Andhra Patrika, Madras (Telugu)
Ananda Vikatan, Madras (Tamil)
Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta (English)
Vishwamitra, Calcutta (Hindi)
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...used by the most orthodox Hindus even in sacred Benares..This pure soap — entirely free from adulterants — should be included in the toilet accessories of every home in India.
...a good and 'cheap' soap..
One of the best soaps in the market, perhaps the best manufactured in India, is 'Vatni'.....For a quality soap it is extraordinarily cheap.....
...a king of toilet soaps.. has a nice flavour..
...to fill the prevailing general need for a low-priced quality toilet soap....made to their usual high standards....deserves the increasing popularity that is greeting it.
Bombay Chronicle, Bombay (English)
Vir Bharat (Lahore), Mathrubhumi (Calicut), Assamiya (Gauhati), Sind Observer (Karachi), Riyasat (Delhi), Tal Nadu (Bangalore), Advance (Calcutta), Navsaurashtra (Ahmedabad), Milap (Lahore), Free Press (Bombay), Navshakti (Patna), Jam-e-Jamshed (Bombay) and some overseas papers are a few of the numerous others who say the same thing.
FROM north to south, and from east to west, they all say the same thing—whether it is in Urdoo or Telugoo, Bengalee or Gujaratee, English, or any of our many other languages. Congratulations began pouring in already before our new baby, 'Vatni', was barely a month old. And we are not at all surprised. As, truly, 'Vatni' is all what they say it is: an exceptionally good Indian baby, a prize-winner anywhere—plump and bonny, strong and healthy. You could enjoy its sweet and playful caresses for only 3 annas. Buy it to-day, and you too will say the same thing.
Godrej Vatni
Vegetable TOILET SOAP
Is acclaimed by all as a first-class toilet soap, comparable to the best anywhere. Like all Godrej 'chavi' brand toilet soaps, this Big new soap is 100% pure and free from animal fat. The caressing softness of its fragrant vegetable-oil lather will leave your skin smooth and cool all over—until the last little wafer. At only 3 annas (there are also guest-size cakes), it is truly the national soap of unequalled value.
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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Unemployed of either sex to work on monthly remuneration up to Rs. 550|-. Write detailed academic social and other qualifications to: —Anshumati Ashram (Regd.) (Home for the Unemployed) Chitwapur, Lucknow. (14930)

Wanted—Qualified and experienced persons (i) to work as Managers of Factories and Mills and as Incharge of Building contract works, (ii) Civil Engineers, having experience of Building contracts and Mechanical and Electrical Engineers having experience of Mills and Factories, and (iii) Accountants, Account Clerks, Storekeepers having experience of contracts and Mills accounts. Applications stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable should be addressed to Karamchand Thapar and Bros., Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, to reach not later than 22nd August, 1941. (5307)

68. FLATS TO LET

For High Class Hindu Families. Flats with modern style, double rooms, single rooms, garrages, shops. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone: 42228. (14921)

20 Twentieth Week

NO FILM CAN EVER TOUCH 'The Psychological Intensity of this Masterpiece!

NEW THEATRES' & NITIN BOSE'S BEST!

LAGAN

Starring: SAIGAL, KANAN & NAWAB.

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Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. at 1-15 p.m.

ZANANA SHOWS
on Tues. & Thurs. 1 p.m.
(Marathi)

NAVYUG'S Social Gem

Amrit

Also Showing: TOPICAL OF DR. TAGORE'S FUNERAL

9th WEEK at CENTRAL

To-day: HINDI: 4, 7 P.M. MARATHI: 1, 9-45 P.M.

6th SPLENDID WEEK...

A Stirring Screen-experience!

Ranjit's Magnificent Picture

Shadi

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Cast: Madhuri, Motilal, Khurshid, Ishwarlal

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. on Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

Also showing the topical of Dr. Tagore's funeral procession.

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Unemployed why worry! Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel uptodate coaching. All Commercial subjects. Charges moderate. (14892)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

"Durga Astrological Bureau" Rajahmundry. E. Godavary Dt. Madras. "Reading for year one Rupee" send date and time of birth or thought." (14841)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents to sell the remaining shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., of 3 and 4, Hare St., Calcutta. Dividend paid 10% on the first working year. Authorised Capital Rs. 25 lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,50,000|-. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,45,000|-. The Syndicate has commenced its own building construction on Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Apply to Mg. Director.

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath. Rs. 5|- each. India Model Mfg. Co., 263|1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (5859)

Viceroy Praises City War Effort

VISIT TO GENERAL MOTORS AND ALCOCK AND ASHDOWN

His Excellency, the Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor-General and Viceroy of India paid a visit which lasted for over an hour to the offices and the assembly plants of the General Motors of India Ltd., Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by His Excellency, Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay.

Their Excellencies were received by Mr. E. S. Yocum, Acting Managing Director of General Motors of India, Ltd., and Mr. G. E. Bennett, Controller of Supplies, Bombay.

A comprehensive tour of the whole factory was made by the Viceregal party for which purpose the company provided open cars. The first building visited was the Production Department. Here the visitors saw the many intricate manufacturing operations involved in the assembling of hundreds of cars and chassis.

The visitors then proceeded to the Commercial Body-Building Workshop. The next shed to be visited was the Shell Production Department From here the Viceregal party drove to the Inspection Department and the Test Track and later proceeded to the Sales Storage where a large number of finished cars and trucks were displayed for the benefit of the visitors.

The Viceroy and his party then inspected the Assembly Line of the factory where His Excellency was presented with a brochure by one of the oldest employees of the factory containing the signatures of 3000, Indian workers who had pledged their word to do their utmost to produce Army vehicles in ever-increasing numbers for the armed forces of the country

ADDRESS TO WORKERS.

Following the presentation of the souvenir the Viceroy addressed the workers in the course of which His Excellency said that he was very much obliged to the management and all the workers of the General Motors for having provided him with an opportunity to see their magnificent war effort in the course of the short but interesting tour of the factory.

His Excellency said that he was not only speaking as the Governor General but as a soldier who had fought in the great war of 1914-18.

Continuing His Excellency said: "Our soldiers are short of many essential tools and it is upto you to make good that shortage as rapidly as you can. I know that every one of you is conscious of that and that each one of you will do your extra bit which makes up for efficiency and exactitude in the war and for speed." declared His Excellency..

Concluding the Viceroy said that he could count upon them for that and that every soldier in the line of battle was confident that he would not be let down and that he would be provided with all the equipments necessary for ultimate victory.

TRIBUTE AND THANKS.

"I appreciate all I have seen on the mechanical side and the layout of the factory but most of all I appreciate the spirit I have seen shining on the faces of every one of you," remarked His Excellency thanking the staff of the General Motors for their unstinted war effort.

The Viceroy and his party then visited the workshop of Messrs Alcock Ashdown and Company, Limited.

JINNAH SEES THE VICEROY

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to prominent business men and leaders of public opinion at Government House on Saturday.

Those who met the Viceroy were Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. C. Ghia, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., (Central) member of the National Defence Council, Sir Cowasji Jehangir M.L.A. (Central), member of the National Defence Council, Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Dhanjishah Cooper, M.L.A., and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association.

U. P. Governor On Rural Development

SULTANPUR, Aug. 16.

Two courses of action are necessary if any success is to be expected in rural development; the first is avoidance of window-dressing and the second, scientific planning," said His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor U. P., addressing the Kurwar Rural Development Centre, Sultanpur.

"The work can only be judged by the lasting improvement which can be achieved, and this involves education of the villager in the manner in which given the will, he can improve his own livelihood."

Sir Maurice Hallett continued. "There has been little or no planning. Organizers have been appointed without training or qualification. Each has been given a circle containing up to as many as twenty villages, a circle which he cannot hope to improve. My own personal belief is that resources should be concentrated so as to ensure thoroughness."—A. P.

Cholera Epidemic At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Aug. 16.

Despite all efforts the cholera which broke out here in an epidemic form could n... and it is on the increase. During the last four days more than 20 deaths are reported to have occurred.

The North West Frontier Province Government have declared in a Gazette Notification that Bannu is the second district in the Province to be a cholera-infected area, the first being Kohat.—United Press.

"National League Of Hindustan"

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16.

The Constitution Sub-Committee of the All-India Hindu League met here this morning and suggested amendments to the name and the aims and objects of the League.

The association will be called National League of Hindustan and its aims and objects will be to attain Swaraj, to maintain the country's strength, to consolidate its territorial integrity and to secure its economic development.—United Press.

Gaya Political Conference

PATNA. August 16.

Mr. J. H. Kripalani, General Secetary of the All-India Congress Committee will arrive at Nawadah on August 18 to preside over the Gaya District Political Conference.—United Press.

For Evacuation Of Indians From Japan

SIMLA, August 16

It is gathered that measures for the evacuation of Indians who wish to leave Japan are receiving the Government of India's active consideration.—A.P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York: August 16.

Previous closing	16.05
To-day's opening	16.12
Difference	+7
To-day's closing	16.09
Difference	+4

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 218/4
Broach April/May	Rs. 260/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: August 16.

New York cotton showed improved sentiment following steadier overseas cables but caution restrained operations. Subsequently an easier trend developed on week-end liquidation. Trading in October began at 16.12, that is, 7 points higher than the last closing Prices advanced on increased trade and commission house support, but thereafter the market weakened under general selling under which rates gradually eased, but rallied towards the close on short covering, October finally closing at 16.09.

The following are opening ranges:—

October (16.17/15) 16.12/12
December (16.33/33) 16.29/29
March (16.43/42) 16.43/42

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: August 16.

Castorseeds August/Sept. (£20 7/8) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta August September (£20 5/8) closed
Linseed La Plata Sept. (£12 1/4) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast August September (£19) closed

JUTES

Dundee August/Sept. (£53) £53 nominal
Lightning Aug/Sept (£49) £49 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8 buyers) closed
Forward November (13 5/8 buyers) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£258 1/4 buyers; £258 1/2 sellers. Quiet) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: August 16.

Previous closing	4.03 1/
To-day's opening	4.03 1/

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: August 16.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: August 16.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London: August 16.

Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-2 23/32 to 0-3 1/32) 0-2 11/16 to 0-3
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: August 16.

There was no trading during the night session.

Colombo Market

Colombo: August 16.

Rubber sheet 55 5/8, Crepe 57. Yesterday's closing rates were same.
Copra 34.75. Cocoanut Oil F.O.B. 295.00 nominal

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: August 16.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Punjab Govt. And Satyagraha

68 Prisoners Released Before Expiry Of Terms

LAHORE Aug. 16.

68 Satyagrahi prisoners have been hitherto released by the Punjab Government before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment on representations made either by the prisoners themselves or their relatives on grounds of ill-health or some other domestic reasons. it is announced in a Press Communique, by the Punjab Government.

Orders for the release of six more Satyagrahi prisoners were issued to-day, three of them on account of their illness, two on their tendering apology and the sixth on account of the serious illness of his wife.—A. P.

C. P. LOCAL BODIES AND CONGRESSMEN

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has summoned the new President of the Nagpur P.C.C. to discuss with him the question of resignations of Congress members in local bodies. The P.C.C. recently directed all Congressmen to resign their seats on local bodies before 15th August, but it has been represented to Mahatma Gandhi that this order should not apply to the Wardha District Council and the Hinganghat Municipality, in which the Congress has clear majorities.—A. P.

NAGPUR CONGRESS CHIEF JAILED

WARDHA, Aug. 16.

Mr. Gopalrao Kale, President of the Nagpur Congress Committee, was santenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for a speech delivered at Ashti, Wardha tehsil. He was placed in "B" class.

Mr. Bhikulal Chandak M.L.A., has succeeded Mr. Kale as President of the Committee..—United Press.

LATHI PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE TO GURUDEV

LATHI, Aug. 16.

A meeting of Lathi State people was held under the auspices of Lathi Sahitya Sabha, under the presidentship of Kumar Shree Joravarsinghji, to offer tribute to the memory of Doctor Rabindranath Tagore, tributes were paid to the poet by Kumar Shree Mangalsinghji and Kavi Lalitji among other speakers.—A. P.

Vichy Exacting Oath Of 'Allegiance'!

LONDON.—Under a new decree of the Vichy Government everyone must take an oath of allegiance and must serve faithfully Marshal Petain instead of France herself from now.—Reuter.

15 MOBILE DIVISIONS DESTROYED

(Continued from Page 13)

had to yield in this region cannot be lightly dismissed, because of its industrial and agricultural wealth, but territory is not everything, and the Germans have been called upon to pay a heavy price. That they are still paying both in men and material is evident. Death announcements in German papers in the course of three days reveal deaths in action of one General—presumably General Muelversiedt, Commander of the famous S. S. "Division" and until the outbreak of war chief of the Gestapo—five regimental Commanders, 17 battery and battalion Commanders and 29 company leaders.

NAZIS ABANDONING FAVOURITE METHOD?

This is admittedly only a cross section of the casualties, but it tells its own story. On the material side there is some reason to believe that the Germans have been compelled to abandon on some sectors their favourite method of thrusting large mobile masses into Russian lines by means of tank wedges and that they have been forced by reasons of economy—perhaps only local—to revert to the oldtime Reichswehr tactics.

Because the isolation of tanks from advancing troops has resulted in tremendously heavy losses there is a disposition to co-ordinate tanks, infantry and artillery and to be more provident with forward mechanical thrusts.

15 MOBILE DIVISIONS DESTROYED

The Germans started their offensive against Russia with 170 divisions, of which 60 were mobile and 26 of them tank divisions. According to Soviet computation, 15 of these 60 mobile divisions have already been destroyed or crippled, and Hitler has still a long way to go. Hitler may, of course, once again throw masses of tanks into the attack, but at no time have the Russians underestimated the weight of their task, and they have shown themselves capable of producing more than one surprise in this war.

TWO ENEMY SHIPS INTERCEPTED

LONDON.—Two further enemy supply ships have been intercepted by British patrols which continue their oceanwide sweeps for enemy shipping, states an Admiralty 'communique'. The vessels were the German steamer "Nordeny (3,667 tons) and the Italian steamer "Stilla" (4,272 tons).

MOSCOW.—Friday night's alert in Moscow was later than any previous one, and it lasted less than two hours. The noise of gunfire was distant and infrequent.

OPERATIONS 'ACCORDING TO PLAN.'

LONDON, August 16.

The German High Command reports from the Fuehrer's headquarters that on the whole Eastern front operations continue to proceed according to plan.

A communique states that Soviet bombers attempted to attack the Northern and North-Eastern Districts of the Reich on Friday night.—Reuter.

RED BOMBERS RAID BERLIN & STETTIN

LONDON, August 16.

Soviet bombers made a raid on Berlin and Stettin, during the night of August 15th, states the Moscow radio. A great number of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped, military objectives were hit in both cities, and many fires and explosions were caused. All the Soviet planes returned safely.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE INTENSIFIED

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16.

The German offensive against Leningrad has been intensified particularly in a north-easterly direction from the Lake Peipus area, according to Berlin military quarters quoted in despatches reaching Stockholm.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Quiet But Steady

Calcutta: August 16

The market ruled quiet but steady and the volume of business was fair. Coals, Cottons, Teas, Jutes and popular Miscellaneous issues were moderately supported at quiet but steady rates. Engineering issues ruled steady and Government Securities continued firm.

Following are the closing prices:—

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent loan 1951/54 99/12, 3 per cent 1963/65 95/2, 3 per cent defence bonds 1946 101/15, 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 96, 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 119 s lots, 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 105/13 s lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 108.

Cottons: Basanti ordy 4/10, Bowreah B Pref 93, Dunbar 247 s lots, New Victoria ordy 3/13.

Coals: Bengal 363, Burrakpur 14/6, Mundulpoor 10/9.

Jutes: Adamjee 26/13, Anglo-India 355, Birla 28/12 ct, Budge Budge 366, Clive 26/10 Craig pref 62/8, Delta 424, Howrah 56/12, Hukumchand 12/2, India 366, Kamarhatty 524, Lansdowne 157 s lot, Reliance 58/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/6, Indian Copper 2/1, Rhodesia Copper As. 12, Dalmia Cement ordy 23/9, Dalmia Cement Defd 3/1, Dalmia Cement Pref 122, Alkali Chemical ordy 19/4, Braithwaite Co 10/2 British India Electric Cons 8/8, Indian Iron and Steel 31/14, National Iron and Steel 9, Steel Corpn ordy 19/8, British Ceylon Corpn 4/8, Calcutta Trams ordy 17/10, Indian Cables 28/6 s lot, Walford Transport ordy 1/5, India Paper Pulp 153/4 ex-div, Mysore Paper 17/10, Orient Paper prefd ordy 5/10 ct, Orient Paper ordy 19/15.

Shippings: Bengal Assam Steamship 255, Calcutta Landing Shipping 15, Fraser Co. 9/8.

Sugars: Byland 18/10, Carew Co ordy 11/15 Cawnpore 20 ct, Murree Brewery 15/8 ct, New Savan 10, Raza 18/6.

Teas: Baghmari 7, Bishnauth 28/4 c div, Patrakola 945/8 ct, Sarngaon 10/12 c div, Tezpore 8 ct.

Debentures: 5 per cent Punjab Sugar Debentures 101.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras: August 16.

The market opened steady and there was very little fluctuations in Textiles and Plantings have been fully maintained. Miscellaneous issues have been quietly steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day are:—

Bank of Mysore 285 ex-d Aaron Spinning ordy 11/2, Buckingham ordy 280, Cambodia 10/12, 10/14, 11, Mysore Spuns 12/12, 12/11/6, 13, 12/10, Kothari Textile ordy 12/10, Coimbatore Spinning 67/8 s l, Trichy Mills 11/4, Janardana 50/8, Sitaram 70/8, Lakshmi 70/8, Ouchterloney ordy 2/10, 2/9/6, Cochin Malabar ordy 7/10, 7/12, Cottanad ordy 7, 7/4, Be Be 7/4, 7/5 c-d, Midland 6/14, Tropicals 18/10 ex-d, Udayagiri 5/6, Vaikundam 8/13, Kalpetta 22/12, Woodland 8/2 c-d, Chembra 4/7/6, 4/8, Cochin Power 6/14, South Madras Electric Corporation 1st Pref 13/5/6, Travancore Sugar 15/2, Andhra Cement ordy 88, Mettur Chemical ordy 12/8, Mysore Chemical 18/6, 18/8, Mysore Chemical Manufacture 14/9/6, 14/12, Mysore Paper 17, Indian Steel Rolling ordy 7/13, 7/14 s l, 8, 8/1, Indian Steel Rolling Pref 12/4, Spencer B 9/10.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: August 16.

Yarn No.	August	Octbr.	Decmbr.
6 1/2s.	201	205	203
10 1/2s.	230	231	232
20 1/2s.	329	330 1/2	328
40s.	535	540	545

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-8-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 28.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.58 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: August 16.

All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hours on Saturday with shade temperature maximum and minimum; rainfall for the past 48 hours, since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall for 24 hrs.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal
Chittagong	91	76	1.4	54.7	+ 0.7
Calcutta	90	79	2.0	47.4	+16.5
Cuttack	90	81	T	35.6	+ 6.6
Ranchi	84	74	0.0	44.7	+12.1
Patna	92	81	0.0	15.9	— 8.6
Allahabad	92	79	0.0	12.2	.....
Cawnpore	93	79	0.0	12.2	— 7.0
Lucknow	92	81	0.0	14.9	— 7.3
Agra	99	81	0.0	15.4	— 0.2
Dehra Dun	83	75	T	38.9	—13.0
Delhi	92	82	0.1	7.0	— 8.0
Lahore	99	82	0.0	7.5	— 2.5
Sialkot	94	79	T	13.4	— 1.9
Rawalpindi	102	72	1.1	16.2	+ 1.3
Multan	107	88	0.0	1.7	— 2.2
Peshawar	105	81	0.0	0.6	— 2.6
Dehra I. Khan	104	86	0.0	4.2	.....
Rangoon	80	75	2.4	69.5	+19.0
Jubbulpore	83	74	T	23.6	—11.2
Nagpur	99	74	0.3	31.8	+ 3.3
BOMBAY	85	80	0.1	26.0	—24.7
Ratnagiri	83	76	0.3	45.1	—28.5
Ahmednagar	88	73	0.0	4.9	— 5.7
Poona	85	72	0.1	16.2	+ 2.9
Sholapur	99	72	0.0	6.9	— 4.3
Hyderabad Dn	91	73	0.0	8.7	— 0.7
Bangalore	82	67	0.0	9.3	— 0.4
Mysore	83	67	0.0	7.3	+ 0.7
Calicut	85	77	0.1	71.7	.....
Madras	101	81	T	6.9	— 1.3
Shillong	78	66	0.1	43.9	+ 4.6
Darjeeling	69	61	0.0	54.0	—20.8
Simla	66	61	0.4	33.7	— 1.1
Pachmarhi	73	64	0.6	40.9	— 6.0
Kodaikanal	64	53	0.0	11.9	— 0.7
Colombo	85	78	T	15.9	+ 1.1
Bhavnagar	85	78	T	25.1	+11.8
Karachi	86	81	0.0	1.8	— 3.2
Jaipur	92	78	0.0	4.7	— 9.4
Ajmer	83	75	0.0	5.3	— 7.9
Rajkot	84	77	0.0	19.6	+ 1.2
Ahmedabad	79	73	0.1	43.0	+12.1
Bhopal	81	74	T	19.1	.....
Akola	87	73	T	14.8	— 3.5
Amraoti	87	74	0.0	19.0	+ 0.3
Indore	78	70	0.1	22.7	+ 2.8
Mussooree	66	61	0.3	41.6	— 7.7
Mahableshwar	65	63	0.9	155.9	—41.6
Baroda	83	73	0.1	37.5	.....
Belgaum	79	70	0.1	35.3	+ 4.6
Cherrapunji	79	70	0.0	219.2	—28.9
Bijapur	86	70	0.0	5.7	+ 1.0
Ootacamund	63	62	0.0	22.4	+ 3.4

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

Widespread Rainfall In C. P. & Malabar

Poona, August 16

Rainfall has been widespread in south Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, Central India, Berar east and north Punjab, the Konkan, and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Bihar, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Burdwan 3 inches; Calcutta and Hazaribagh 2 each; Chittagong, Rawalpindi and Khandala 1 1/2 each; Chandball, Kanker, Ludhiana and Mahableshwar 1 each.—A.P.

LIGHT SHOWERS FORECAST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Only eight cents of rain was registered during the 24 hours ended at 8 A.M. to-day.

Light showers are expected until the afternoon of August 17.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-8-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.1 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees (4.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.05 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.88 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 26.07 inches.

Weather remark: Rain.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 6,350 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Coloba Observatory at 11h 53m I.S.T. on Friday, the 15th August 1941

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Movie melodies 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-35 Marathi Literary Conference 11 D V Paluskar 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Air Orchestra. 12 noon "Chandalika" by R. Tagore. 12-30 p.m. Chorus 12-40 Geet 12-50 "Battles of Keren and Asmara" by Lt. P. N. Kohale. 12-54 Tunes alike. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Master Vasant Amrit. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Air Trio. 5-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-30 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 7 Kabirdasji Bhajan. 7-10 Des on Dilruba. 7-15 Celluloid music. 7-25 Local news and announcements 7-30 Gujarati songs. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Topical talk. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post 10 B B C Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Morning melodies. 8-15 Jalatarang Solo. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Paradkar. 8-55 Instrumental music. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 G. S. Patankar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Tarana 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 D. V. Paluskar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-20 Kiya Karega Qazi. 9-30 Air Orchestra. 10 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 10-20 D V Paluska

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in Far East. 5 p.m. Sham Ke Rag. 5-20 Benazirbai. 5-40 Vazirbai. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Benoy Kumar Ghose 6-50 Instrumental duet. 7 Master Madan. 7-15 Mera Taza Afsana. 7-30 Vazirbai. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Benoy Kumar Ghose. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Benazirbai 10 Jaijaiwanti Malhar on Sitar 10-10 Afzal Husain 10-25 Vazirbai

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests 5-50 Next week's programmes 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Sunil Kumar Roy. 7-30 Sudha Banerjee. 7-40 Violin recital 8 Sunil Kumar Roy. 8-10 Sudha Banerjee. 8-20 Girin Chakraverti. 9 Under Nazi domination ... Symphony concert

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m Shrimati V. C. B. Tripurambai. 4-30 Your programme. 5 Shrimati T. Abhirami Sundari. 5-45 S. G. Kasi Iyer. 6-5 A Muniappan Chettiyar. 6-30 Shrimati T. Abhirami Sundari. 7 "Cheraman Perumal" 7-50 'Vidyapati' 8-30 Shrimati T Nagamma. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Lener String Quartet. 10-10 Ninon Vallin. 10-20 Ambrose and his orchestra.

Trichy—Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m Instrumental overture. 5-15 Shrimati T N Manickam. 6-5 V S Gomati Sankara Iyer 6-30 For villages. 7 D K Pattamai 7-15 Which is Tamil? 7-50 Shrimati T. N Manickam. 8-30 Engal Tapal Petti. 8-45 V S Gomati Sankara Iyer. 9-45 War commentary 9-55 Listening post.

"BATTLE OF KEREN & ASMARA"

The All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a short recorded talk in Marathi by Subedar Major Hon. Lt. Pandhari Nath Kohale on the gallantry displayed by the Maratha soldiers in the battles of Keren and Asmara to-day (Sunday) at 12-56 p.m. The talk is scheduled to last for three minutes and a half.

Lt. Pandhari Nath Kohale had actively participated in those battles and speaks of what he actually saw with his own eyes and more important than that, what he and his men actually did in those two battles.

Steady Buying In Share Bazar

STEELS AND TEXTILES RECOVER

Bombay Dyeing In Demand

Bombay August 16

The local share bazar opened steady today and after an initial decline, prices advanced generally of all scripts. The market is still waiting for further developments in Europe and Far East.

The industrial outlook is still encouraging particularly for Textiles. There was a great demand by professionals as the cloth prices are improving

The Wall Street stock market was steady yesterday and prices were fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators were cautious pending further developments in Europe. U. S Steel Corporation shares closed 3/8 down at 56 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 3/8 down at 27 3/8.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2115 and after declining to Rs. 2110 advanced on professional buying at Rs. 2130 and finally closed at Rs. 2125. Tata Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 398 and after advancing to Rs. 401 closed at Rs. 399/8. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs 1232 and closed at Rs. 1250 the highest of the day Associated Cement opened at Rs. 153/8 closed at the highest at Rs. 155. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 460 and after declining to Rs. 458 closed at Rs. 461

TEXTILES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

100	Ahmed Advance	331	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1250	0
100	CENTURY	493	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	365	0
100	COLABA	215	0
100	Coorla	130	8
250	David	235	0
250	Dawn	410	0
1	E. D Sassoon Defd.	2	5 6
100	FINLAY	224	8
100	GOKAK	240	8
1000	Hindustan	2210	0
100	Indore	179	0
100	Khatau	183	12
100	KOHINOOR	476	0
250	LAXMI	592	8
100	MORARJI	344	0
250	Motel	145	0
100	NEW GREAT	276	0
100	Oosmanshahi	93	0
100	Phoenix	327	8
25	Sassoon Silk	76	0
1000	Sholapur	3775	0
50	Simplex	145	0
100	SWADESHI	365	0
100	SWAN	221	0
500	Vishnu	1337	8
1000	Western	1340	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda X D	114	0
25-50	Central	47	12
500	Imperial	1570	0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	384	6
50-100	India	142	0
100	Reserve Bank	107	0
5	Union	6	12

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	155	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	692	8
15-100	Jupiter X.D	14	6
20	Mercantile	67	8
15-75	New India	46	4
200	Oriental	4195	0
10-50	Vulcan	9	0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	185	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717	8
10	Ajmer	12	6
50	BOMBAY TRAM	157	0
100	Bombay Suburban X.D	183	8
10	Broach	13	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, August 16

Bombay Dyeing (1232/8) 1232 1236 1248 1250
Century (496) 493 495 500 498
Central India (364) 362 366 364 365
Kohinoor (468/8) 470 479 476
New Great (276) 276 275 277
Simplex (145) 145 146 145
Swadeshi (363/8) 362 366 364 365
Associated Cement (153/4) 153/8 154/4 155/4 155
Andhra (1717/8) 1717/8
Tram Ord (157) 159
Tata Hydro (190) 190
Tata Power (1717/8) 1722 1717 1716
T Steel Defd (2120) 2115 2110 2122 2117 2130 2125
T Steel Ord (399) 398 401 399/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/8) 155/8 156
Bellapur (231) 231
B Steam (343) 343
B Burma (456/4) 460 458 457 461

100	Karachi	210	0
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	185	0
100	TATA HYDRO	190	0
1000	TATA POWER	1716	4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	890	0
100	C. Province	105	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	102	4
100	Mandra Bhon	103	0
100	Pachora Jamner	66	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	105	0
500	Tapti Valley	653	12

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	4	5 0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	1 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	14
10	SHIVRAJPUR X.D.	32	0
10	Mukund Iron	12	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2125	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	399	8
10	Steel Corporation	19	10

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	575	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	231	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	343	0
125	B Burma	461	4
50	Burma Cont.	157	8
8sh.	Br B Petrol	3	3 0
100	IND. BELACHING	140	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	8
100	Indian Radio Def.	605	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	582	8
100	Port Canning	92	0
30	PREMIER CON	101	8
15	Scindia	24	0
25	Tata Oil	53	0
100	Wimco	225	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1570	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) X.D.	76	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	645	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	118	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	119	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1615	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	221	14
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156	0

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	737	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	50	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay August 16

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 262 for Broach April/May but the market opened weak at Rs. 260 and then advanced to Rs. 263/8 then the market declined to Rs. 262/8 on scattered selling.

Then the market advanced to Rs. 263. At this level there was profit-taking and the market declined to Rs. 260/8, then the market advanced to Rs 262, again declined on selling by speculators and prices touched Rs 258/8. At 3 p.m. rates were as under :—

Broach J/A	Rs.	217	8 0
Broach A/M		259	4 0
Oomra January		193	8 0
Bengal January		148	8 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 629 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, August 14

Broach A/M highest 266 lowest 259 1/2 closing 264 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 201 lowest 197 closing 198 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 154 lowest 150 closing 152 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, August 16

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	84	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	86	0 0

Tone :—Steady.

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals :

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 106 per tola Elephant Brand.

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 27 per tola Anchor Brand.

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 300 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 170 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 190 per tola

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, August 16

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/4 at New York London Spot silver price was unchanged at 23 7/16d and forward quotation was unchanged at 23 7/16d. There was very small business. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents London, Bombay Spot and Forward silver parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was steady with a limited turnover. Fluctuations were narrow. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42	0	3
Bhadarva		42	0	6
Sovereigns		28	6	3

SILVER

Ready		62	11	0
Bhadarva		62	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, August 15

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, August 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON RUBBER

London, August 15

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb 13 3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, August 15

Rozario Santa Fe August quoted 21/10 1/2
Barletta Russo August quoted 20/9
South Australian August quoted 27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, August 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£89 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£81 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£74
National Bank of India	£32

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, August 16

Steady conditions prevailed in the market to-day and price movements were confined to a narrow range. Tata Deferreds opened at 2085 and moved between 2075 and 2095 closing finally at 2090. Tata Ordinaries opened at 395 and after declining to 394 advanced to 397-8 but closed at 397. Bombay Dyeings finally stood at 1175. Indian Irons were easier at 31-14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (2090) 2085 90 75 95 90
Tata Ordinaries (396) 395 96 94 97-8 97
Tata Ordinary 397; Tata Deferred 2090; Indian Iron 31/14; Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/10; Bombay Dyeing 1175; Central India 331/4; Century 475/10; Gokak 218/12; Kohinoor 437/8; Simplex 136; Andhra Valley 1717/8; Tata Hydro 186/14; Tata Power 1702/8; Associated Cement 150/8; Belapur 215; Bombay Burma (old) 435.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 99-13
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-0
3 per cent War Bonds 101-13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-14

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 109-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109-8
5 per cent M Deb 1955 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/0
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/0

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, August 16

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES :—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4 D D Rs. 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN :—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG :—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI :—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh. 0-3 1/32

MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80 nom 100.20

NEW YORK :—
Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/2
Japan Banks buying 60 days not quoting
Tone of Sterling Exchange : Steadier.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 6 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market : Easy

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, August 15

T T London on :—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

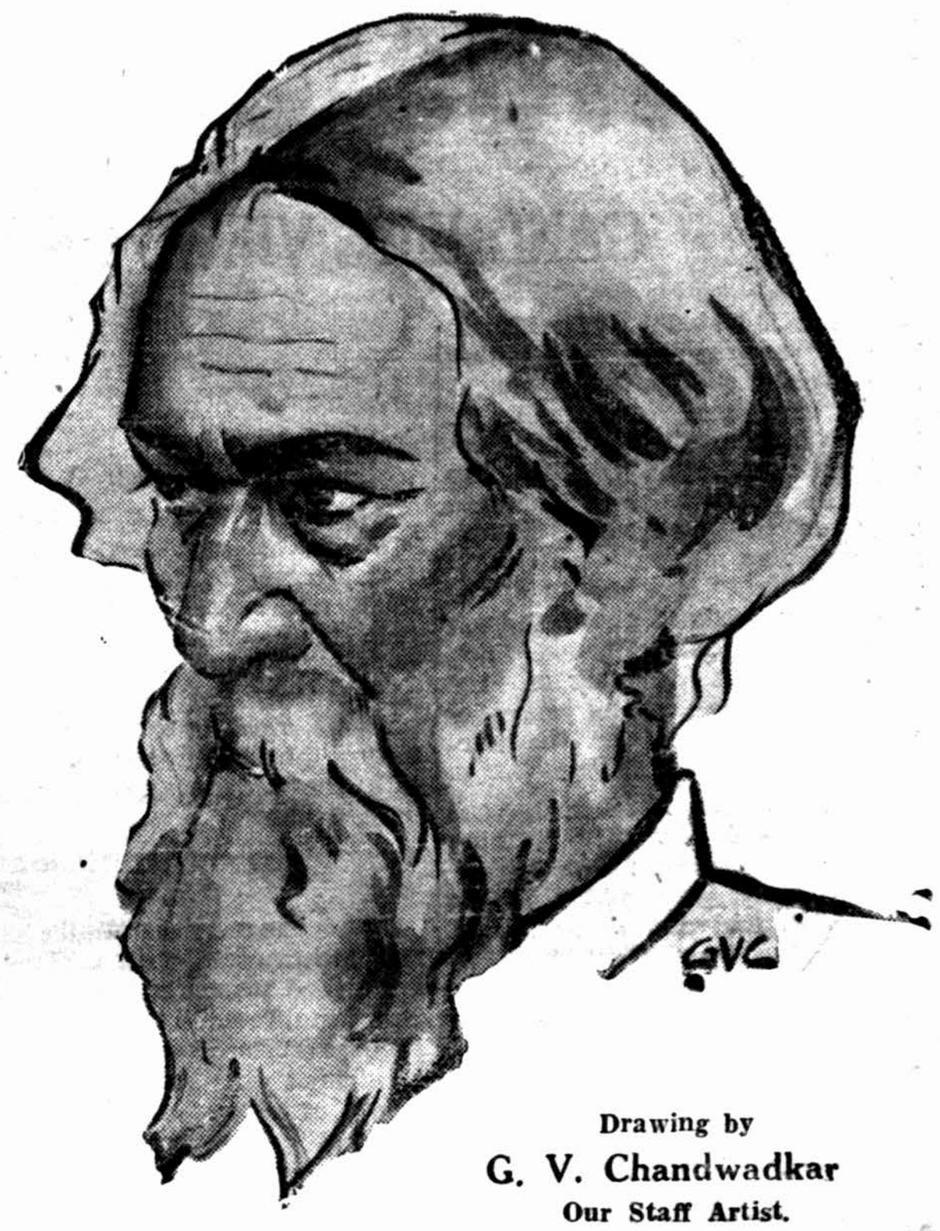
Bombay, August 16

Groundnuts	August—			
Opening	Rs.	40	5	0
Highest		40	11	0
Lowest		40	0	0
Closing		40	1	0
Groundnuts	February—			
Opening		43	12	0
Highest		44	0	0
Lowest		43	2	0
Closing		43	6	0
Cottonseed	September—			
Opening		24	8	0
Highest		24	8	6
Lowest		24	4	6
Closing		24	4	6
Castorseed	May—			
Opening		25	12	0
Highest		25	12	6
Lowest		25	6	6
Closing		25	7	0
Castorseeds	September—			
Opening		39	14	0
Highest		40	0	0
Lowest		39	9	0
Closing		39	9	0
Cottonseeds	January—			
Opening		42	12	0
Highest		42	12	0
Lowest		42	4	0
Closing		42	4	0

TAGORE AS A PAINTER

An Artist's Tribute

By Y. K. SHUKLA



Drawing by
G. V. Chandwadkar
Our Staff Artist.

We give our hearts to things
and they reveal their hearts to us
in return
Rabindranath Tagore

Great men form their own mode of expression. They find their own medium to fulfil their creative instinct. The prevalent and orthodox ways never suit their temperament.

As a painter Dr. Rabindranath Tagore had made his name in as well as outside India during the last seven years. Before that period he had already acquired fame by the exhibitions of his paintings in Europe. But when his paintings were exhibited in India, especially in Bombay, it was a tremendous revelation of the creative artist in him; and to many admirers and critics of art it came as a great surprise; to the parochial it was a shock

A POET'S PAINTINGS

His paintings are essentially those of a poet. They must be seen and appreciated from that point of view. They possess that mystery and depth which his famous Nobel-Prize winning creation "Gitanjali" contains. "Gitanjali" made him an international figure in literature; his paintings brought him the recognition as an artist of the highest creative order. He placed India on the fast changing map of the world-art to-day, especially, of Europe.

ORIGINAL TECHNIQUE

Dr. Tagore's paintings reveal a technique that is original. It can not be ascribed to any of the modern isms, as Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Fauvism, Orphism or Abstractism and Romanticism, because these 'isms' have not got the free-play of poetic urge and spontaneity of expression. It is not the laboured expression of an artist. He enjoyed it while he painted.

How the great poet took to painting is also interesting to know. When the mind is completely surcharged with creative-impulse, it over-flows. The expression swells out as a natural course of event and the intuition plays the real part in its revelation. To the poet, the technique of painting was a manifestation, because he was a Saint and a Seer. To him it came through the scratching off of his written matter. Was it not the rhythmic movement of his pen-lines and the subsequent pattern that unfolded to him the vista of the creative possibilities in the art of painting? It has been chronicled by Vassari that an old Italian artist drew or was inspired to paint his pictures by standing before the old walls of ruined temples or monasteries and observing and imagining the forms and patterns in the shapes made by the falling off of the plaster or stucco-mouldings! Was it not revealed to Valmiki, the author of our great Epic Ramayana, the "Anustupa Chhandah" metre, to pour out the creative urge in him? Our poet was the Valmiki of the modern age. How marvellously he harmonised the modern culture with our Indian traditions. There was no jarring note in the singular music created by this unison. For that reason his art of painting is unsurpassable by its own idiom, contents and creative beauty.

LOGICAL EVOLUTION

His last phase of creative-richness in painting was significant and of logical evolution. Canons of Indian Art prescribe that literature, dance, music and painting are regular sequences of the creative artist and we notice, in the poet's creative output, that cultural and artistic link.

"Kalanam Pravaram Chitram". Painting is the best of all arts. That is what the sage Markandeya says. This the poet had realised, it seems, in the glorious even-tide of his life Perhaps the poet's life would have remained an incomplete manifestation of the creative aspect in him. With the art of painting he became the master of all Arts and the lord of All "Rasas" (sentiments). He was complete in himself.

It will be futile to estimate and evaluate Rabindranath's art of painting with that of the modernists of the European school, as it is likely to happen. Modernists like Piccasso and Manet stand against absolutely different cultural back-ground. Their art has been more of experimentalists, and possesses too much of geometrical, mechanical and primitive rhythm. Our poet's art was free from all this. To him it was an experience, experience of joy and divinity.

His art expresses the rhythm of waves, up-surging creativeness of the sacrificial flames of an Ashrama and movements of the fluttering streamers in the air with the sweet music of the tinkling bells. His pen and brush have played to the tune of the Infinite, and hence, he will be always enshrined in the hearts of the Indian artists as their fine painter of vision and infinite design.

PETROL RATIONING HITS FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Aug. 16.

With the operation of the Petrol Rationing Rules in the Province the number of buses plying between Peshawar and all parts of the Province was considerably reduced; and all bus stands in Peshawar presented a deserted appearance.

Dr. Khan Saheb, former Premier of the N. W. F. Province, has purchased a tonga and all professional visits are done either on foot or on the tonga..—United Press.

Cholera Havoc In Bihar

PATNA, Aug. 16..

There were 1404 deaths from Cholera out of 2328 seizures in the province during the week ending August 2. According to official figures. Patna, Gaya, Monghyr and Darbhanga districts, were the worst affected where 777 persons died from the epidemic.

During the previous week, Cholera was responsible for 1437 deaths in the province.—A. P.

R.-P. G. Parameswaran Pillai

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 16.

It is understood Rajyaseva Praveena G. Parameswaran Pillai will succeed Rajyaseva Praveena M K. Nelakanta Aiyer as Chief Secretary to Travancore Government on the latter's retirement shortly. Mr. Parameswaran Pillai had been successively District Judge, Political Secretary, High Court Judge, Federation Special Officer and is at present War Supplies Officer.

He was member of the Travancore Legislature before entering the Travancore Judiciary. He was deputed from Travancore to the Round Table Conferences in 1930, and 1932 in London, and was also represented Travancore on various committees of the Indian States ministers.—A. P.

The Japanese and Thai Governments have decided to raise their respective legations to embassy status from to-morrow.—Reuter.

PARENTS
Do they understand the
HEARTS of the CHILDREN
FAMOUS-ARUN FILM CO. (Poona)'s
Thoratanchi Kamla
Written and Directed by
BHAL G. PENDHARKER
Cast:
SUMATI GUPTE
CHANDRAKANT
NANASAHEB PHATAK
Nimbalkar
Bapurao Pawar
Mrs. Chitnis
Running for
3rd WEEK AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA .. Girgaon.
3 Shows Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p m. Matinee at 1-30 on Holidays.

Physical Training

GANDHIJI'S VIEWS ON THE AKHADA MOVEMENT

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

We are indebted to "The Social Welfare" for the very illuminating article on the Akhada Movement from the pen of Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, a distinguished co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi. In this he summarizes Gandhiji's views on the physical culture movement as follows:—

1. "Ahimsa" is a quality of the heart. It consists in giving the self (Atmasamarpana). It does not, therefore, need training of the body (Vyayama) in the sense of making oneself fit for the purposes of offence or defence.

2. But this does not mean that one does not need physical training such as will develop the body fully and properly, give power to do hard work and endure hardships, train one to act and do things in a regular and systematic manner, develop the spirit to run into and face dangers and the like.

GOOD WORK OF TRAINERS

3. Middle-class people in the towns do not get sufficient physical exercise through their natural vocations and are also given to too much self-indulgence. Gandhiji accepts as proper the effort of those physical trainers, whose object is to provide (in the absence of natural work) appropriate opportunities to these people of taking physical exercise through other means, and to inculcate in them habits which will give them the powers of self-control.

Village people have generally sufficient hard physical labour for them. But they lack proper and sufficient food, and they, too, are given to unhealthy indulgence of the senses. Then, they have no training in the right way of doing and acting. Gandhiji accepts as proper the effort of those physical trainers also, who aim at correcting those defects through appropriate exercises.

UNAVOIDABLE RISK

4. These exercises will give strength and spirit to the trainees. It is possible that this may lead some of them, whose non-violence is weak, to use their strength and spirit for offensive and defensive purposes, and they may lean even to the life of violence. This should be regarded as an unavoidable risk Gandhiji does not hold that there should be no attempt to give physical training simply because it is possible that such use may be made of the acquired strength and spirit. What he insists upon is that this should not be the object of the organisers who seek his leadership or guidance.

GANDHIJI'S OBJECTION

His question to the organisers is, "What is your honest object? Do you want to prepare the youth with the object of making them fit for offence and defence? Or, realizing that even for a fully non-violent person, the lack of physical strength is an impediment to his rendering even non-violent service and 'atmasamarpana' in situations where hand labour or physical endurance is essential. You want to remove that defect by appropriate training in a non-violent atmosphere? If your object is the former one, you must honestly confess that you do not accept non-violence, but violence, whether decent or indecent. In that case it will not be right to say that if your trainees leans towards violence in making use of their developed muscles, it was so unavoidably. To you it was intended.

WHAT HE WOULD WELCOME

5. Those, who have that object are free to do so. But they must not expect Gandhiji to help them. Rather they must pursue it, even if Gandhiji opposes them. But Gandhiji will welcome every effort to make the nation physically strong and fit with the defects mentioned in para 3 above."

ELABORATION BY MASHRUWALA

Elaborating on Gandhiji's views, Mr. Mushruwala writes, "There is some good reason behind the Gandhian indifference to the 'Akhada'. Propagandists of the Akhada have considered this subject from two points of view. One, that of physical culture, i.e., as an institution for developing the body for health, strength, lightness of movement, reserve of energy, endurance of strain and ensuring of proportional growth of the various limbs and muscles. And second, that of military or quasi-military training to the extent the laws of our disarmed country will allow, the object being to train the people for offensive and defensive purposes with if not first class weapons, such as machine-guns, tanks, aeroplanes, etc. with the fifth or sixth class weapons, such as the lathi, the dagger, the sword, etc.

MILITARY TRAINING

"No doubt, there are some who attach importance to this subject only from the point of view of physical culture," proceeds Mr. Mashruwala. "But more often than not, the second object is the predominant one in the minds and arguments of most of the propagandists. My impression is that those who have ever talked to Gandhiji on this subject have generally presented it from the second point of view and finding that it left Gandhiji unmoved, have been disappointed in him. For, it is quite clear that military or quasi-military training is inconsistent with the principle of 'ahimsa' and, considered from the point of view of violence, in this age of mechanised weapons, training in fifth or sixth class weapons was of use only for creating internal disorders and breach of the public peace."

FREEDOM TO BELIEVERS

"Never the less, ever since his arrival in India, he has always maintained that all those who believed in military training and desired to possess arms, were entitled to do so, and that the British Government was guilty of a grave crime towards the people of this country in depriving them of their arms and not providing them with military training. In these circumstances, it was the duty of those leaders and parties, who had a living faith in this part of physical training to propagate the movement with their own performance and enthusiasm. To expect from a votary of non-violence and disbeliever in arms, such as Gandhiji, that he should have himself led the 'Akhada' movement and to blame him for not doing it, is to be unjust to him. Rightly or wrongly, Gandhiji's leadership is conditioned with non-violence. It would be for him the transgression of that condition, if he led a movement inconsistent with it. It was an act to be performed by those who had not laid for themselves that condition."

DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSIQUE

"So far, with regard to the military aspect of physical training. With regard to the other aspect, namely, that of healthy development of the physique, although Gandhiji does not claim to be an expert in the matter, it is wrong to say that he has lacked interest in it. From his boyhood onwards, he himself has taken pretty good care to keep his body healthy and fit, and one can say that, in spite of various events of his life injurious to health, he was succeeded in keeping it fairly healthy till this 72nd year of his life. He believes firmly in taking regular physical exercise for health and he himself only unavoidably omits his own ones. It is true that he prefers muscular training through such work as grinding, digging, water-drawing, etc., to what is artificially provided in the 'Akhadas' through such accessories as 'mudgals,' dumb-bells, single and double bars, etc.

"But, though he prefers physical training through such useful hand work, he also accepts the necessity of taking regular exercise through walking, running, games, drills, 'asanas' etc. He also lays emphasis on the necessity of drills and other congregational exercises which are intended to imbibe the habit of acting and working through regulated movements. One more thing has also to be remembered. In all his activities, Gandhiji has before his mind the villagers and the village life rather than townsmen and town-life. There [illegible] dearth of hand muscle-building exercise to the villager. If there is some, the defect has to be remedied by the revival of their rural industries, rather than by directing them to lift 'mundgals' and dumb-bells. So he has not evinced much interest for these muscle-forming accessories. But, both at Sabarmati and Sevagram, he has encouraged games, drills, walking, running, and if available swimming."

INDIA'S NECESSITY

I am sure nobody will contest the views of Gandhiji or Mr. Mashruwala on the issue of non-violence. Votaries of unadulterated non-violence cannot be expected to promote or support physical training which are intended for the purpose of offence and defence. There are plenty of games and exercises, both Indian and Western, which have no basis on violence. On the other hand, they teach restraint, discipline, team-spirit, team-work and, above all, sportsmanship. In a country which is divided against itself, it is very necessary that these qualities should be inculcated amongst all.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS

Games and exercises which make for individualism—or rather which encourage the advancement of self—should be avoided as far as possible. I know this cannot be avoided in many cases. Those who cannot afford the time, have to be helped and guided to take such exercises which would make them healthy and strong and which would show them the way to lead a clean life. But in case of students—both boys and girls—whether they live in the cities or in the villages, systematic training in team games is absolutely necessary. It is only when team-spirit and discipline pervade the whole nation, that India will be able to stand up against any invader or oppressor. It is in this campaign of a nation-wide organisation we need the support of the Indian National Congress and other national bodies and the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi.

THIRD OF BUS TRAFFIC REDUCED IN MADRAS

Sequel To Petrol Rationing

MADRAS, August 16.

Approximately a third of the bus traffic in the city of Madras has been reduced by the City Traffic Board consequent on the introduction of petrol rationing from yesterday.

Altogether there are 189 buses on the road at present. It is not proposed to reduce their number, but their timings have been so altered that a third of the total number of trips by every one of them has been curtailed in order to meet the rationing requirements.

The timings have been so revised as to cause the least inconvenience to the public and it has been arranged that during rush hours a full complement of buses will run as usual on all routes.—A. P.

First Meeting Of National Defence Council

SIMLA, August 16.

The first meeting of the National Defence Council is expected to be held here in the first week of September. His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.—A. P.

NINE POLICE MEN INJURED

47 Arrests At Sarghoda Sequel To Janmashtami Procession Clash

SARGHODA, August 16.

Fortyseven persons including one woman have so far been arrested in connection with the Janmashtami procession. Hindus and Sikh shopkeepers are observing hartal to-day as a mark of protest against the arrests. Armed police pickets have been stationed at strategic points in the city and the situation is stated to be well in hand.

It is now learnt that nine police constables sustained injuries in yesterday's clash between the police and the processionists.—A. P.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF SUPPLY DEPT.

AMBALA, August 15.

It is understood that Mr. Shrinagesh, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, has been appointed Deputy Secretary in the Supply Department, Government of India, at Calcutta. He is joining his new post shortly.—A. P.

Joy-Ride In A Bomber

(Continued from page 21)

station. Then, once we get into the clouds, we can fly on instruments, until we shake the Heinkels. If we can't shake them, our only hope is that one of the trawlers is an "official boat" and sees what is happening and radios for help.

The Nazis have the advantage of altitude and the nine planes in three V's slant down at our practically helpless ships. The Germans know the transatlantic bombers fly unarmed, so they're anxious for "combat".

I signal the Hudsons to break formation. Just then, gray tracers stream out from the leading V. There's a staccato drumming of bullets through the starboard wing. I can feel it in the controls, and something about my stomach feels vague and empty. Bullets spang through the plastic glass in the nose, and the emptiness in my stomach crowds into my dry throat where there doesn't seem to be room for it. I kicked rudder and slip out of the fire. The Nazis scream by—hardly 20 feet overhead—with more bullets, probably from their floor guns.

Then the prayed-for clouds loom up ahead.

"See the others?" I ask Ben.

"Only a couple. But here come the Nazis again"! His voice is unsteady, even as I know mine is. It's a hell of a feeling.

Tracer bullets thread across the port wing from behind just as our ship is swallowed by the murky semi-darkness of the cloud. We're all right now," I cry almost convincingly. Ben is pale. I don't think it was so convincing as it sounded to me.

The Nazis may be looking for us to come through on top of the clouds, or may be they expect us to drop down again. We, however, are staying right in here. I shall never again cuss clouds, even stormy ones, so long as I fly.

I play safe for about 15 minutes more, then ease down into the clear. "There's Ireland. Ben.!" I shout.

Ben just says "Ummm!"—in gladness and relief. Looking up from his map he says, "We can start letting down in just 50 minutes if we speed up a bit.

I open up to 80 per cent cruising speed for the sprint down the home stretch.

Once more land gives way to water, but soon I nose down into a long power glide as England looms on the horizon. Over the aerodrome I lower the landing gear, then bring her in. The wheels touch, the Hudson bounces ever so lightly, then sits down heavily. Suddenly I feel very tired.

But we have delivered the ship in good condition, with the exception of a few bullet holes in 8 hours and 56 minutes

And all the other Hudsons are safe and coming in for landings.

This place doesn't look like an aerodrome at all. Just a few camouflaged sheds and a lot of sandbags. Men of the ground crew taxi the bombers across the meadow in different directions, and presently they vanish Each ship is rolled into a pit bordered with sandbags, so placed that no more than one or two ships could be destroyed by a single bomb if raiders came.

Soon these planes will be rolled out again—to bomb Nazi invasion springboards. Meanwhile I have a contract which says that I am to make 23 more trips two each month.

How would you like to leave the comforts of your protected life in India and join me? It may be risky work but it's a man's life and it is good to feel that I am doing my bit to keep the world free of Nazi rule.

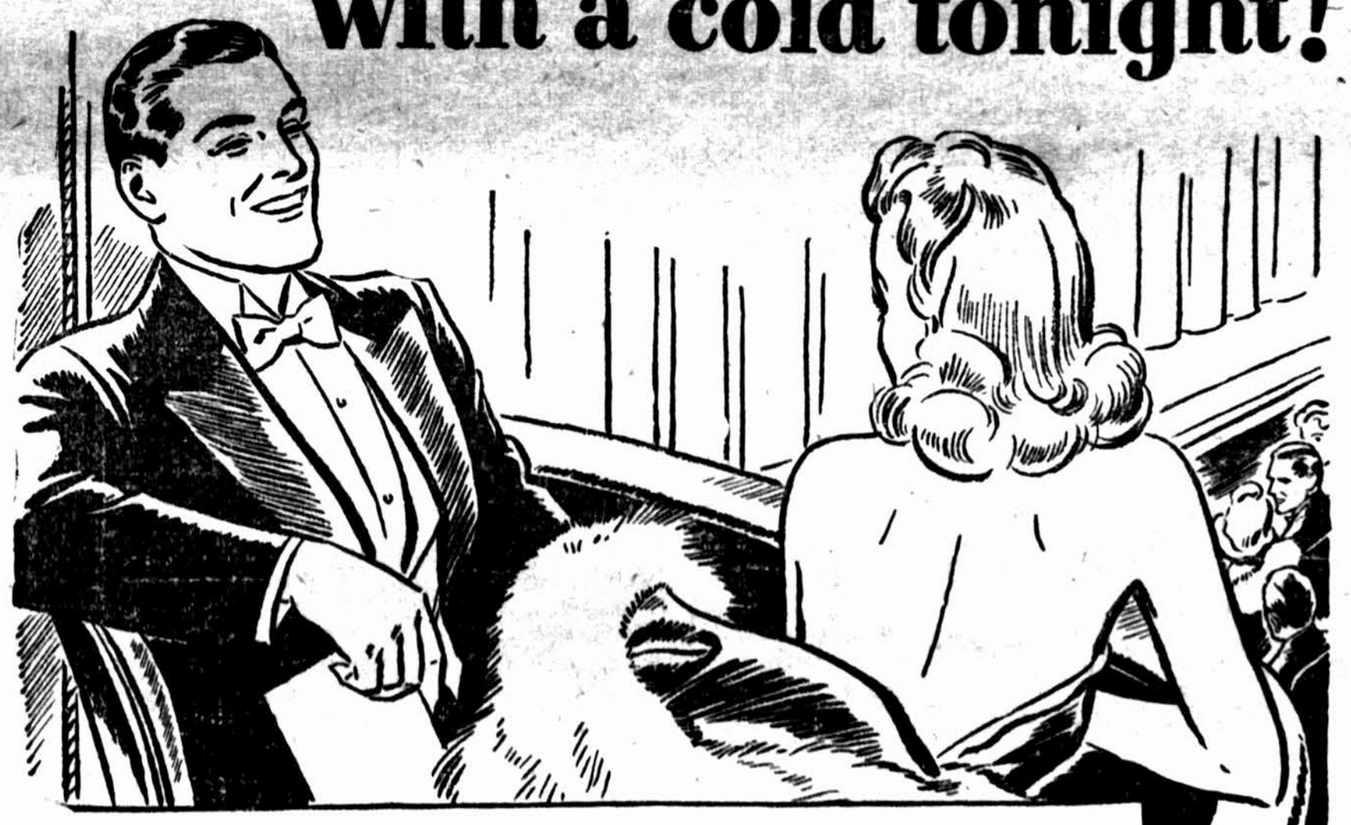
Again I am reminded of Mr. Churchill's expression. "Never in the field of human conflict have so many owed so much to so few."

Meteorological specialists working in co-operation with Britain's Royal Air Force. In this picture a new method of determining conditions in the upper air is about to be tested.

PLATO AMONG THE AFRIDIS

John Coatman once had an astonishing illustration of how some Greek traditions, perhaps introduced by the invasion of Alexander the Great, have survived to this day in India, among even some of the simplest of Muslim peoples. 'When I was in one of the North-West Frontier Militias, I had two companies of Afridis from the Khyber Pass in my battalion', he said. 'One day I overheard a dispute between a newly-joined recruit and an older soldier, who closed the discussion by enquiring angrily of the recruit "Tah sok ye? Iflatun?" (Who do you think you are? Plato?) The name of the greatest of all the Greek thinkers is still a household word for wisdom among the simple tribesmen of the North-West Frontier.'—'Home Service.'

I was afraid I'd be down with a cold tonight!



This time yesterday I never thought I'd be at the theatre tonight. A running nose and stuffed-up head warned me I had a cold coming on.

I put a little Mistol in my nose before going to bed. The relief it brought was amazing. I could feel the congestion loosening up and I was breathing easily by the time I fell asleep.

All signs of my cold were gone by this evening. You can't beat Mistol for colds, stuffed-up head, and Calcutta throat. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germ-carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many contagious ailments that originate there.

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Beware Of The News Hounds!

(Continued from Page 15)

more pressing need than knowledge of studio mountains, we went round by the other gate and pretended that we wanted to see Mr. Madhu Bose, who, we knew, was making a picture at that studio just then.

But Mr. Bose was not there. We entered a promising village in search of tea; but like the proverbial mirage the village turned out to be a fake. It was all right as far as the front of the houses were concerned; but there was nothing behind them. They were mere structures of bamboo and matting built for studio purposes. We smelt pungent "bhajias" inside the studio compound

"Can you give us tea," we shouted desperately, and an unseen voice invited us to go over the wall. We took him at his word, brought up a ladder we had seen in the studio village, clambered over the wall and jumped down to the "Hollywood Restaurant". There, sitting along a group of waiting extras, eating curry and rice and quarrelling over coppers, we drank a strange. suspicious docoction, and went out.

Mountain Makers

In picking our way out we ran precipitately into a confused structure of soap boxes, bamboo props and matting and wondered what it could be. On further inspection we were amused and amazed to find that we had walked into the back of the "mountain". That was splendid. Here was a huge mountain (I am sure it would look terribly real on the screen) which could be reduced to ashes in 15 minutes with the smoked end of a "bidi". And there just under a tree were sitting a group of boys busily making more "rocks" with bent bamboos, matting, flour paste and coloured paper! We saw the mountain grow and grow right under our noses.

That is the story I wanted to write about. The romantic story of the "cloud-capped peaks of Sagarsringa, the peaceful abode of the great Goddess Mahisha Mardini, into whose holy temple, the enchanting princess Kanakalata ran away one moonlit night ——" as it would undoubtedly appear in the photoplay later being built piece by piece by a group of ragged boys with nothing more substantial than paper and paste.

But that story was never written. Our immediate concern was to trail the Congress leaders. We did manage to ring up Mr. Bose and ask for his help. Mr. Bose was very willing to help; but "that mountain is not mine" he said.

Recognised By Chanakya

Covering a meeting of the Congress Working Committee is a full-time job and does not permit of such distractions as discovering the "owner" of a mountain. And before we were through with the Congress leaders the treacherous monsoon burst at a most unexpected moment and washed away the mountain and with it, my story.

Covering a meeting of the Congress Working Committee, I have said, is a full-time job. It is also one of the most difficult assignments that reporters in this country have to manage. The Congress leaders are so clever and so veterans finds it hard to tackle veterans find it hand to tackle them. All kinds of methods are adopted to get a "lead" about what is happening, including the ancient practice of stealing, so beloved of the diplomatic and secret services and made respectable since the days of Chanakya. But few dare to play that trick: only a man without much stake in the profession can try his hand at it.

Without giving away any professional secrets, I may refer to one occasion when this time-honoured practice was tried. At a heading 'Agenda for the Working Committee' (Don't ask me for date, time, place and such other details!) one reporter found himself in the temporary office of the All-India Congress Committee which was in charge of a fair sentinel.

It happened that she was called out for a minute. In that short minute, the enterprising reporter turned over the pages of a file, saw a note with the eloquent heading 'Agenda for Working Committee meeting' and with one tug tore it out of its context, thrust the sheets of paper in his pocket and walked out with as much equanimity as he could display on his face. Meeting his professional colleagues prowling outside the rooms, he uttered but one word—"come". He was immediately understood and all the waiting reporters went out with him, talking as noisily as possibly in an attempt to look terribly preoccupied.

More Dangerous Than A Bomb!

But the "thief" was uncomfortable. Those few sheets of thin paper which he had flicked in a brave moment were burning his coat pocket. He wanted to get rid of them as quickly as possible. If the loss was discovered and a search started, it would be extremely ugly for him.

Any of his colleagues could have been more easily persuaded to carry a live bomb. But those flimsy pieces of paper were too dangerous. If one was found carrying them on his person.....! That was an awful prospect.

At last by the joint effort of all the newsmen, a reporter-cum-editor of a small paper was induced to take charge of the dope for some time. The "thief" and the "receiver of stolen goods" went to the shelter of a nearby culvert and the three sheet of paper were divided into two lots, folded neatly and put inside the shoes of (shall we call him) Mr. X.

Then the whole lot of reporters went about as usual waited for the Committee to disperse, talked to the members in the same old fashion. It took three hours for all this farce to end.

And then the whole lot of them made a dash for the privacy of the nearest hotel. It had rained that day and little pools of water stood in the small, shallow depressions of the not too even road. Mr. X's shoes could not exactly be described as waterproof.

But the reporters were oblivious to such considerations. They shot straight and quick to the hotel, settled down around a table, and then Mr. X. opened his shoes and thrust his hand to pull out the precious three sheets of paper. Some sticky, pulpy substance stuck to his finger. What he had put there three hours ago might have been paper; it was just putty now!

The memory of the few words they had casually seen while putting the papers in the shoe was all the lead they had, to build their day's dispatches on!

Adding One Cipher....

Getting a story does not end the problem of the reporters. They have to count with the peculiar notions of Indian public men. I remember one story which was going round recently—a story which no reporter will be allowed to publish with names and dates and details which will give it the authentic note. But I will venture to reveal as much of it as I safely can.

It seems that a certain industrial magnate of Bombay was approached to subscribe for a certain cause, which had been sponsored, among others by Gandhiji. After a good deal of persuasion, the gentleman agreed to pay Rs. 250. When the subscription lists reached Wardha, Gandhiji sent him a wire, "Adding cipher, confirm." and the gentleman quietly sent a cheque for Rs. 2,500.

That is just the kind of story which foreign papers would like. It has the human touch. But the moment I started putting further questions I knew I would not be allowed to publish it. The millionaire would not like to appear to the public, as a parsimonious gentleman. The story might suggest invidious comparisons—with Lord Nuffield, perhaps!

Joke Against Jawahar

But another story which I heard and which we were "forbidden" to publish, concerned Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. May be it is not unsullied with the polluted touch of imagination but I will narrate it for what it is worth. It appears that Jawahar sent a "message" to a State Congress Committee. This message which was published in an upcountry paper, contained according to the publicity officer of the State Government, certain inaccurate statements. So the enterprising officer wrote a letter to the Editor of the paper pointing out the mistakes. Mr. Nehru might he added if he was keen on finding out the truth, go over and see things for himself. He had heard that Mr. Nehru only travelled third class, these days, and had, therefore, enclosed a cheque for Rs. 100.

Mr. Nehru, of course, did not go. But one cannot help being pleased with the sly audacity of the officer. It was a good joke.

The Good Old Fella!

But the incident which I liked most, and which was not published, is about the famous Australian soldiers who met Gandhiji at the Victoria Terminus. Gandhiji has already published what they said to him and what he said to them. What has not been published is what they said about him to others.

The incident was not published, possibly because Indian journalists tend to be too serious and do not suffer too much from a sense of humour. They cannot possibly think of writing anything that sounds light-hearted about Gandhiji. But I am sure that Gandhiji himself appreciates such stories.

It all happened this way. Three Australian soldiers were roaming about Bori Bunder when they saw a crowd of people who had gathered there. On inquiry they learnt that the people had gathered to see Gandhiji who was due to leave for Wardha.

"Gyandi, Gyandi" they shouted excitedly and raced to the platform. Their three minutes interview with the Old Man of Sevagram was soon over. Obviously it had made them happy. So they improvised a song, adopting a nursery rhyme for their purpose stuck up their thumbs interlocked their arms and bustled along singing the rhyme:

"Good old Fella' Gyandi
Goosy, Goosy, Gyandi."

A reporter intercepted them and asked them what they thought of Gandhiji. The soldiers blossomed into a broad smile.

"Ugly Fella Gyandi," said one of them "but damn good smile!"

It was a beautiful summary of the spell that Gandhiji's personality had cast on them inside of three minutes.

And so they stuck up their thumbs and marched arm in arm happily singing their improvised nursery rhyme.

"Good old Fella' Gyandi
Goosy, Goosy Gyandi".

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Tell It To The

SENTINEL

GLAMOUR

She was sitting at the counter in one of those eating places that beckon to the bourgeoise as a little better than ordinary....by reason of its furnishings, only.

And she felt a small self-consciousness, hoping no one she knew would see her. Because there is little glamour in sitting at a counter at twilight for a lady who runs to large flaring black hats, pearls strung on a golden chain and slim ankles. And suddenly her eyes met those of a man on the opposite side of the polished counter. And there was that about him which heralded he was not a habitue of the place....but was more accustomed to white linen and shaded candles and hovering waiters and music playing. And his hair was dark with just enough white at the temples.

So she addressed herself to her plate, feeling all the while she was under his scrutiny. And sensed somehow, beneath the level of her own reactions, that the slightest crook of her littlest finger would damn her forever in his eyes. And after he had been served, she caught herself again looking up. And again his eyes were upon her. And there was more than casual interest there even though coupled with the kind of reserve men who have achieved carry about them like an aura.

Curiosity

Now she knew surely he was as curious about her as she about him. And that concern in strange women was not a portion of his daily pattern. And though most men are hunters....this one was not, except insomuch as are all men who chase the dame red fox of success. And that each moment she grew more desirable in his eyes. But that he could not make a concrete sign....not because he was unfamiliar with the pick up procedure, but because of his personal dignity and his sense of humour that would fortify him against doing anything crass.

The sign, she decided, would have to come from her.

And she told herself: "How stupid people are." And thought when two found one another, who cared whether a mutual acquaintance muttered a few words over them or not?

But then she thought....that of all things, the man she cared about would have to be sweet and tender and generous and just. And must never, never, have any doubts about her. Because men who doubt women are sometimes very hard and cold and cruel with them. And tighten their fingers over their wrists....and say harsh things sometimes that surprise even themselves.

And so she looked past the white clad waitress at him again. And once more there was no mistaking his glance which was part curiosity and part a strange little reverence. She tried to believe that perhaps his dignified demeanour was just a kind of line. And that as soon as she left her chair and another attractive women would take her place, his eyes would be as admiring.

But oddly....none of her thoughts had substance. And that intuition which is feminine instructed her he had wandered into the little restaurant much as she had, and mostly because he was alone. For eating at a counter is the essence of democracy

(Continued On Page 37)

ANCHOR'S AWEIGH!

IF you have watched the trend in linens and furnishings for the home, you will know that nautical designs are extremely popular. For your everyday spread, you most certainly should have one that is easy to launder and still retain its original loveliness. With one skein of candlewick cotton and the necessary muslin or linen you can have this attractive bed-spread.
(Copyright).

Her Husband Insists On A Divorce!

BY REGINE.

Dear Regine,

I come of a class that rarely writes for advice. Not that we don't need it, but wealth and position are supposed to set one apart from the emotional problems that beset the less fortunate. Although my husband's salary runs between 35,000 dollars and 45,000 dollars a year, I am the most unhappy woman alive.

He is in love with another woman, who has been his mistress for two years and insists that I get a divorce. He is handsome, brilliant, and, as you can guess, distinguished in his field. Now he offers me a very substantial settlement and sufficient alimony to live in luxury.

But my heart is breaking because I can't imagine life away from him. We have two grown children whom I reared without help in the lean years before he made his success. I have consistently refused to give him a divorce although he has been asking for it for some time. The woman in the case, is, I suspect, thoroughly unscrupulous.

Yesterday he threatened to take up residence at his club and shame me into compliance. What shall I do? My friends and even his people advise me to sit tight and not to give in.

CYNTHIA.

* * *

Obviously, Cynthia, you are really up against something. But before you convince yourself that your husband doesn't want to live with you under any condition (and when convinced, you should release him at once) make sure there isn't more to his insistence upon a divorce than meets the eye.

She may be threatening him, demanding respectability through marriage and insisting that he come through lest she make him. Many matters come up in intimate relationships of a 'sub rosa" nature which would not only ruin a man but often expose him to ridicule.

He may be in a position, being a lion of industry, where being made into a jackal would be disastrous. Have you ever discussed these angles with him? You know you can't get a man of achievement by reproaches or with stubbornness. You might have a wisp of a chance if you could become objective and talk his problem over with him as if it were his alone.

They Love Power

Most men love power far more than they do any woman. I should imagine if your husband takes this step and marries out of his class that the gesture will have a deflating effect upon his position. For so curious and elusive a thing is prestige that the very pinnacle which gives a man the right to feel he can take what he wishes, is the one from which he topples when he does take it. Even a king cannot indulge himself (as we all know) without paying a terrific price.

Ask him to take you to lunch as a last gesture...and wear your prettiest frock and your hair as modishly as time and money can permit. And have a big bunch of fresh flowers at your belt. Look as dainty as possible so that he will see some element, some fragment of the girl he once fell in love with, as he faces you across the table.

Objective Friend

During your luncheon, try to forget you have been his wife and the mother of his children and a woman who has been injured. Assume honestly the role of objective friend. Tell him that even if you do acquiesce to the divorce, the world will not. Nor will it accept as a social equal, the woman who has been his mistress.

Tell him you will give him up, if he chooses to leave you, for a woman of his own class or one, who is not bent merely on exploiting him But that you will not turn him over to a woman who can only ruin him. Remind him of the axiom, "If a great man does not love chastely, he must live cautiously."

If he breaks down and tells you he is being threatened...write me again. Because from there on, your contract must be with the woman. And on that, more anon.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

The BEAUTY YOU DESIRE

Have you ever wished your face had the same soft, unblemished smoothness as the skin of your body? The daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do just that for you. It protects your complexion from the ravages of sun, wind and dust just as clothing protects your body. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes, helps your make-up stay fresh longer and keeps your complexion young and beautiful. To bring new life to the skin tissues, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion.

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The Deliverer Will Be Born In India!

(Continued from Page 1)

love of literature I had naturally set the English on the throne of my heart. Such then was the state of affairs in the first chapter of my life. And then came the parting of ways accompanied with a painful feeling of disillusion. I began increasingly to discover that those who accepted the best truths of civilization disowned them with impunity whenever question of selfishness and greed were involved.

"There came a time when perforce I had to snatch myself away from mere appreciation of literature and contemplation of the great world of civilization. As I emerged into the stark light of bare facts, the sight of dire poverty of the Indian masses rent my heart. Rudely shaken out of my dreams, I began to realise that perhaps in no other modern state had there been such hopeless dearth of the most elementary needs of existence How could I help thinking that it was India that had kept replenishing the coffers of the British people? Such travesty of the human ideal, such aberration in the mentality of the so-called civilized races, such criminal and contemptuous indifference to the crores of helpless Indian people. I could never have imagined I had associated the highest conception of civilization with the character of the English race which I had come to respect through their literature.

Japan And Russia

"That mastery over machine, through which the English had consolidated their sovereignty over their vast empire, had been kept a sealed book away from the reach of this helpless country. And yet have we not seen with our own eyes what industrialization did to Japan and how within a short time she achieved wonders? I have also seen how Japan's civilized administration helped to distribute among her own people the fruits of her all-round progress. I have also been privileged to witness the unstinted energy with which Russia was trying to fight disease and illiteracy. Her industry and its application have helped Russia in steadily liquidating ignorance and poverty and abject humiliation from the face of a vast continent. Her people have not observed distinction between one sect and another, one class and another They have spread far and wide the influence of that human relationship which is above and beyond everything petty and selfish. Their astonishingly quick progress had made me happy and jealous at the same time. While in Moscow I particularly liked one characteristic of Soviet administration and that was the pleasing fact that there was no conflict of interests on the score of Communal Award betweeen Muslims and non-Muslims; a truly civilized administration impartially served their common interests.

"I have also seen Iran, newly awakened to a sense of national self-sufficiency attempting to fulfil her own destiny freed from the deadly grinding stones of the European powers. It is significant that her good fortune dates from the day when she finally disentangled herself from the the meshes of European diplomacy. With all my heart I wish well of Iran, may she deserve well at the hands of Fate. In the neighbouring kingdom of Afghanistan there is much to be desired so far as her education and society are concerned. But the fullest possibilities are there And that is so, because up till now she has not succumbed to the benumbing influence of any European power vaunting of its civilization. Thus, these countries are now well on their way towards real progress.

"Prematurely Old"

"Under the dead weight of British administration India remained at the very bottom—static in her utter helplessness. So great and so ancient a civilization as China, came to be corroded with the fatal addiction to opium. When we were about to forget the shameful history of how the British had seized a portion of China, we were painfully surprised by another event. While Japan was quietly devouring North China, her act of savage aggression was considered a minor incident by the insolent veterans of British diplomacy. We have witnessed from this distance how slyly the British statesmen took away the bottom out of the Republic of Spain, and we have also seen how a band of courageous Englishmen chivalrously laid down their lives for Spain. Even though the English had not aroused themselves sufficiently to their sense of responsibility towards China in the Far East, in own immediate neighbourhood they have not hesitated to sacrifice themselves to the cause of individual freedom. Such acts of heroism reminded me over again of the true English spirit to which in those early days I had given my whole faith. I do not even want remotely to think of the feeling of amity that then existed between England and Germany. What puzzles me is how within so short a period its imperialist greed could bring about such tragic disintegration in the character of so great a race. One day I saw the English as a healthy nation full of youthful vigour ever ready to come to the help of those that needed it, and to-day I see them prematurely old, worn out by the plague of evil that has surreptitiously robbed the nation of its well-being.

"Blackest Of Evils"

"I had to recount this tragic story of how gradually we came to lose faith in the civilization of the West. Coming back to India, we feel that the blackest of evils that has come in the wake of British administration was much more than the rulers' shameful neglect and apathy to provide the minimum amenities of civilized existence. Their failure is nowhere more apparent than in the cruel way in which they have contrived to divide the Indians amongst themselves. The pity of it all lies in the fact that now perhaps they want to lay the blame at the door of our own society. The ugly and savage culmination of Indian history would never have been possible if communalism and provincialism and lack of mutual faith were not sedulously encouraged to grow to their present vicious form, by some secret conclave holding the highest responsibilities in the system of administration.

"I can never believe that Indians are in any way inferior to the Japanese either in intellect or capacity. The fundamental difference between the two lies in the fact that whereas India is not only overcome but is also overwhelmed by the British, Japan had never allowed her interests to be clouded over by the benevolent protectorate of some European power. Our rulers have established what they call the Government of 'law and order'—or in other words a policeman's administration. It is now no longer possible for us to retain any respect for that mockery of civilization which believes in ruling by force and has no faith in freedom at all. By their miserly denial of all that is best in their civilization, by withholding true human relationship from the Indians the English have effectively closed for us all paths to progress

Tribute To Andrews

"And yet my good fortune has often brought me into close contact with really large-hearted Englishmen, without the slightest hesitation I may say that the nobility of their character was without parallel—in no country or community have I come across such greatness of soul. Such examples would not allo to lose faith in the race which produced them. I had the rare blessing of having Andrews—a real Englishman, a real Christian and a true man—for a very close friend. To-day in the perspective of death his unselfish and courageous magnanimity shows all the brighter. The whole of India remains indebted to him for his various acts of charity which distinguished a lifetime of dedicated service. But personally speaking, I am especially beholden to him because he helped me to regain in my old age that feeling of respect for the English race with which in the past I was inspired by their literature and which I was about to lose completely. Along with his memory the innate greatness of his people will abide with me for ever. I count such Englishmen as Andrews not only as my personal and intimate friends but as friends of the whole human race. To have known them has been to me a treasured privilege. They made me believe that English prestige will be saved from every shipwreck if there were more of such Englishmen. Had I not met them, not even the faintest hope would mitigate my despair with regard to the Western nations.

Poison Of Hatred

"In the meanwhile the demon of barbarity has given up all pretence and has emerged with unconcealed fangs and teeth, ready to tear up the world and spread devastation. From one and to another the poisonous fumes of hatred defile the atmosphere. This plague of persecution which lay dormant in the civilization of the West, has at last roused itself to create havoc and desecrate the spirit of Man. In our present luckless, helpless and hapless poverty have we not already seen this worldwide destruction at work? A mortal combat has begun between one power and another, and no one knows what it will bring about in the end.

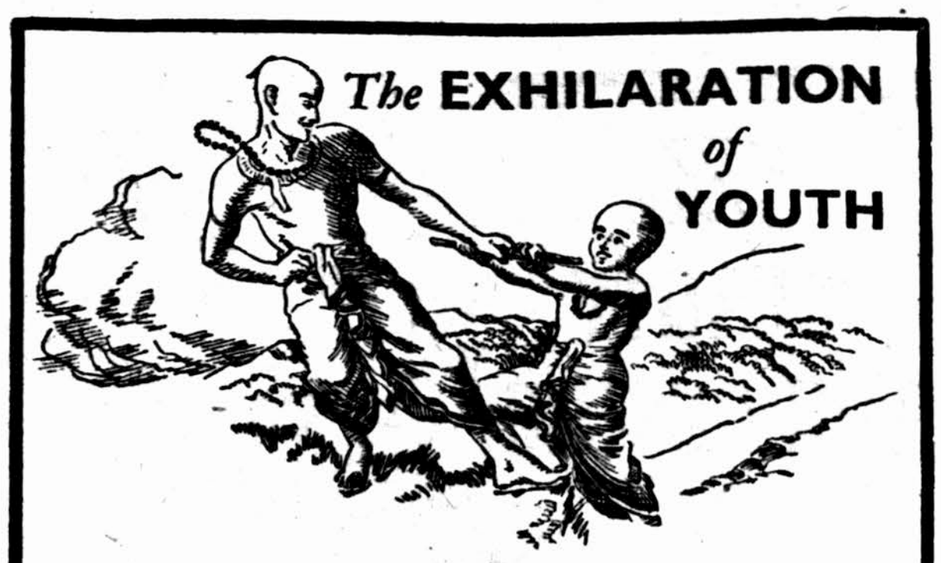
"The wheels of Fate will some day compel the English to give up their Indian empire. But what kind of India will they leave behind, what, stark misery? When the stream of their centuries' administration runs dry at last, what a waste of mud and filth will they leave behind them. I had at one time believed that the springs of civilization would issue out of the heart of Europe. And to-day when I am about to quit the world that stubborn faith has gone bankrupt altogether.

One Last Hope

"To-day my one last hope is that the deliverer will be born in this poverty-stricken country and from the East his divine message will go forth to the world at large and fill the heart of man with boundless hope. As I proceed onward I look behind to see the crumbling ruins of civilization strewn like a vast dung-heap of futility. And yet I shall not commmit the grievous sin of losing faith in Man. I would rather look forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataclysm is over and the atmosphere rendered clean with the spirit of service and sacrifice. Perhaps that dawn will come from this horizon, from the East where the sun rises. Another day will come when the unvanquished Man will retrace his path of glory, despite all barriers to win back his lost human heritage. To believe in the final and irrevocable doom of humanity is certainly a crime but I shall not be guilty of hugging illusion for reality.

"Finally I shall proclaim that the day has come when it will no longer be safe for the mightiest of powers to give vent to proud complacence. We must realise the truth of what our sages said:

"By iniquity a man may thrive, may see many a good in life, may conquer his enemies but iniquity at last is sure to overwhelm and destroy him."



Active, exacting days are sure to take it out of you. If you feel you can go no further get some PHOSFERINE. This splendid tonic will put back into your system what overwork has taken out of you—strength, energy and vitality.

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Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On Thursday, August 7, passed away from this world peacefully our great Poet Rabindranath Tagore. You may have known or read this sad news already. And I write this just to record our humble homage to him.

Rabindranath Tagore was not only a great man of India but of the world. He was a beautiful combination of a poet, philosopher, seer, artist, patriot, an educationist and a reformer.

I am sure you have read his life and know about his work. He has written a number of books—poems, stories, essays and also autobiographical and science notes for young readers.

He had great love for the Motherland, and raised India to a high status in the eyes of the world. He cannot easily be forgotten by his countrymen, and surely thus he will be immortal.

May we follow into his footsteps and try to do something for our country and countrymen now and when we grow older. May his Spirit guide us in the right direction: Tagore may have passed away, but Tagore's spirit will live long!

* * * *

A Little Prayer

Robert L. Stevenson, the great Scotch poet, wrote a nice little prayer. It is reproduced below, and I believe you will like it:

Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends, soften to us our enemies

Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavours. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come that we be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving one to another.

* * * *

A Piano Described

A Chinese traveller, on returning to his own country after a journey in Europe, wrote this description of a piano:

The Europeans keep a large four-legged animal which they can make to sing at will. A man, or more frequently a woman, or even a feeble girl, sits down in front of the animal, and steps on its tail, at the same time striking its white teeth with his or her fingers when the creature begins to sing. The singing, though much louder than a bird's is pleasant to listen to. The animal does not bite, nor does it move, though it is not tied up.

* * * *

Be Careful

Be careful not to be over-sensitive and neither watch with suspicion the smiles or laughs of your group. They are not always smiling or laughing at you.

Be careful tha you do not become a broadcasting station spreading others' views and gossips, neither be a phonograph record repeating other peoples' wit and smart sayings as your own.

Be very careful and do not speak unkindly of the shortcomings of the absent ones.

Be careful and do not become harsh and over-bearing in the stand you like on any question.

Be careful of the time you spend in reading. Choose your books and magazines wisely.

* * * *

A Curious Word

What English word in common use will describe a person or things as not to be found in any place, and yet, with no other alteration than a separation of the syllables will correctly describe him as being present at this moment?

Nowhere, now here.

* * * *

A Letter From Abroad

The following letter has been addressed by an American girl to an Indian girl:

Dear Unknown Friend,

I live in a small town called Enderlin, in a state called North Dakota. I like this small town very much.

I am quite small but not too small for my age. I have gray eyes and brown hair and I wear glasses.

In school we study English, mathematics, science, literature, home economics, physical education, spelling, and history.

We have only one school in our city. There are 445 children attending school, the whole school I mean. I am in the Eighth Grade.

We are trying to make friends in other countries of the world in order to build toward goodwill between countries. Could you be kind enough to answer this letter?

Your unknown friend,
Dorothy Atteson.

* * * *

A Man, Indeed

Four-footed in the morning, three-footed in the evening and two-footed at noon: Who could it be?

----A Man.

In his infancy when he crawls on the ground, he is four-footed; in old age when he leans on a stick, he is three-footed; in his middle period walking upright, he is two-footed.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

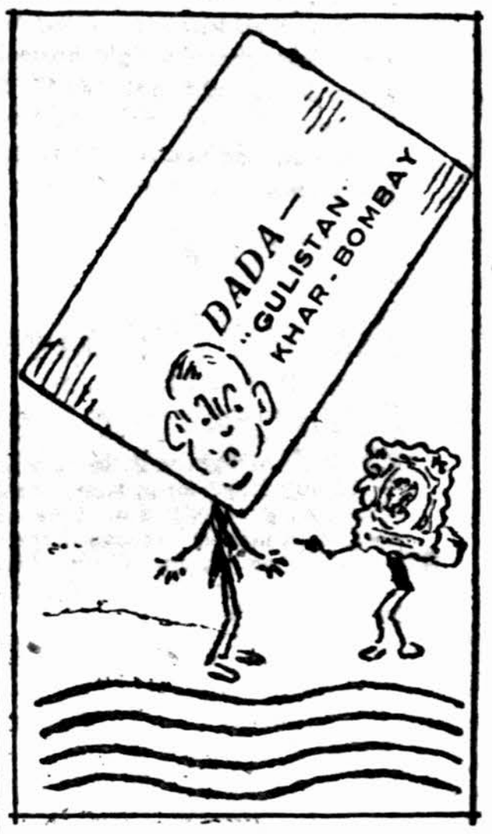
.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Members of the Social Workers' Society visited the Balkan-ji-Bari under the leadership of their Secretary, Miss P. N. Nariman, and had a talk with children on Sunday, August 3: They propose to work in co-ordination with the Association.



STIKING TOGETHER

"I've got a longish way to go,"
The timid letter cried,
"And when one travels who can tell
What perils may betide?"
The Stamp assured him all was right;
Said he, "Why this to-do?
I'll stick to you from first to last,
And see you safely through!"

* * * *

It Takes So Little

It takes so little to make us sad—
Just a half spoken word or a doubting sneer,
Just a pitying smile on some lips held dear;
And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,
And we lose the hope and courage we had—
So little it takes to make us sad.

It takes so little to make us glad—
Just a cheering clasp of a friendly hand,
Just a word from one who does understand;
And we finish the task we long had planned,
And we shake off the doubt and fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

* * * *

Who Have Not?

Who have not yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? And why have you delayed? Send for the enrolment form to-day and get yourself enrolled in the great brotherhood immediately!

* * *

Can You Do This?

Get a pencil and paper, place it on a table and standing up, write a capital "D" while you make circles with your foot on the floor. Your foot must make a perfect circle all the time!

* * * *

Hard To Work Out!

First Passenger: Does this train stop at Poona?

Second Passenger: Yes, just get off four stations before I do and you'll be there!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Some of the boys and girls enrolled in the All-India Children's Association.

FOR SOLUTIONS
See Page 38

A Word About Puzzles

By DAVID SHULMAN

(Famed among puzzlists as "Ab Struse," onetime national puzzle-solving champion.)

FOR those Figure Filberts who enjoy numerical puzzles, there is a comparatively new type of poser that may have escaped their notice. Most puzzles are prehistoric, but this one originated within the last 50 years.

It is called the cryptarithm, letter division, letter addition, and other names. One of the most popular examples is the following addition:

S E N D
M O R E

M O N E Y

This is a problem where letters represent the digits from 1 to 0. If the correct digits are substituted by analysis for the letters, the solution reads:

9 5 6 7
1 0 8 5

1 0 6 5 2

There are some distinct methods that have been developed for tackling this type of problem. Briefly, one of them consists of a chart with the digits from 1 to 0 across the top and the letters in the problem down the side. Then, all impossible values are crossed off at the intersection of the letter and digit. The impossible values are arrived at by deduction and experimentation.

Thus, in the given problem the letters S and M cannot be 0 since they begin the numbers represented by SEND and MORE.

Now here is an example in division that you can try:

B L C) M I C T K (S A A
M C C

C H T
A M L

A M K
A M L

A

The solution is given at the bottom of the page.

WE sometimes remember a person by his nickname more readily than his right name since such tags are more familiar and friendlier. Thus, we may forget that the right name is John Smith and not "Red" or "Skinny." As for people who have made news, do you remember that the Kingfish was Huey Long and that the Manassa Mauler is Jack Dempsey? Then, perhaps, you can attach the right labels on the following twenty-five monikers. If you get 15 out of 25, you score an O.K. If you get 20 correct, you are above par. And if you get all 25, you can call yourself a Whiz Quiz whiz!

1. SILENT CAL... He didn't choose to run.

2. MUGGSY... Giant mentor.

3. OLD IRON PANTS... Hard-hitting columnist.

4. THE SULTAN OF SWAT... Yankee star.

5. THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE... Barnum's songstress.

6. OOMPH GIRL... mugged in picture above.

7. BLACKJACK... American generalissimo.

8. HELL 'N' MARIA... with the upside-down pipe.

9. THE BARD OF AVON... Was it Bacon?

10. LITTLE POKER FACE... Adept at racket and brush.

11. THE BIG TRAIN... Smoke baller.

12. SCHNOZZOLA... profits by his proboscis.

13. THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR... 16th president.

14. THE FLYING FINN... No relation to Mickey.

15. WILD BULL OF THE PAMPAS... Dempsey threw him.

16. OLD HICKORY... Fought in Florida.

17. AMERICA'S SWEETHEART... Curlilocks.

18. THE GALLOPING GHOST... Football powerhouse.

19. WIZARD OF MENLO PARK... Inventive genius.

20. THE GREAT COMMONER... Famed orator.

21. BUFFALO BILL... Indian fighter.

22. THE IRON CHANCELLOR... Pre-Nazi leader.

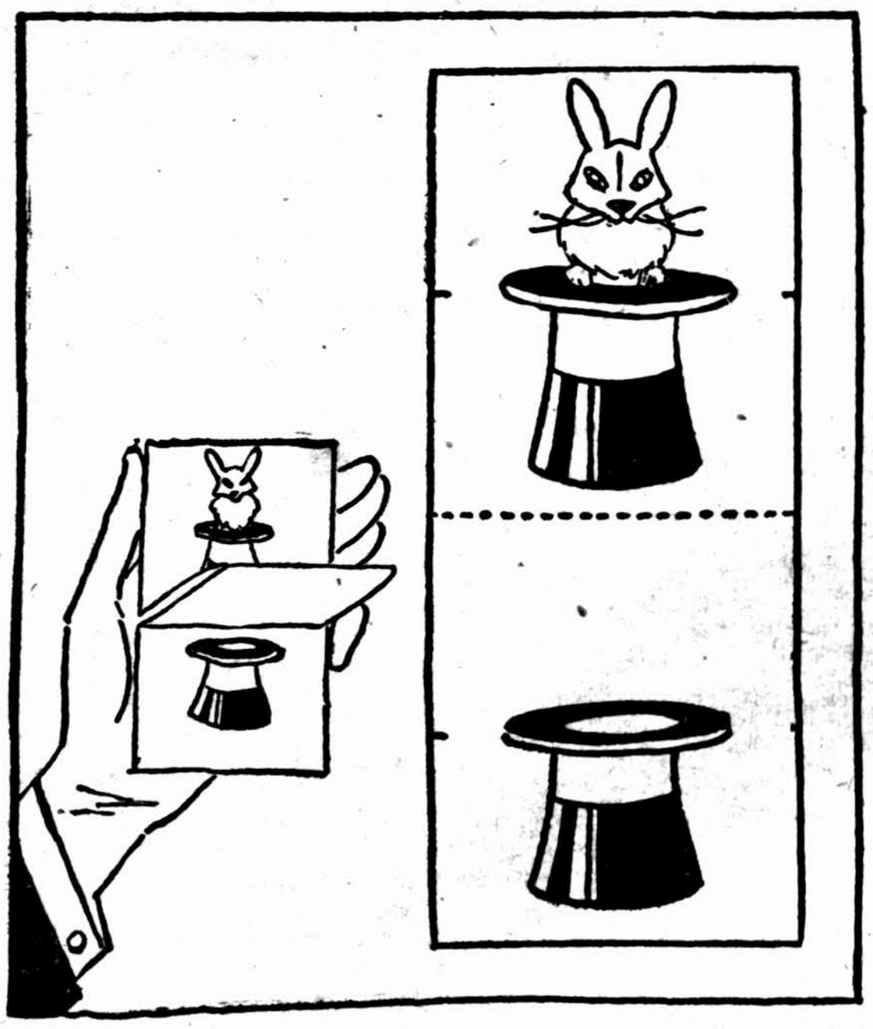
23. THE LONE EAGLE... Wings over the Atlantic.

24. THE MAID OF ORLEANS... French heroine.

25. THE LITTLE CORPORAL... met his Waterloo.

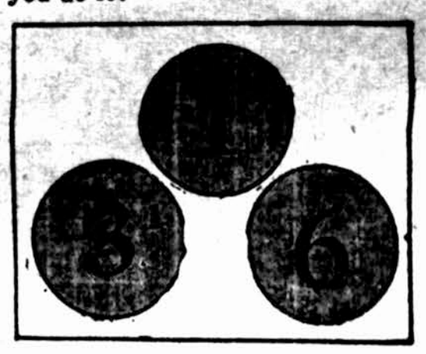
Disappearing Rabbit Mystery

CUT out along its border the right half of the drawing below and mount it on a piece of rather heavy paper that will stand being folded many times. Fold the paper along the dotted lines and hold it in the left hand as shown in the lower left hand part of the illustration. Cover the drawing with the right hand. Then remove the right hand with a sliding motion to bring into view the upper half of the drawing and the rabbit appears in the hat. The rabbit can be made to disappear by reversing the action.



DIVIDE BY 7

THE object of this puzzle is to rearrange the numbered balls below so that they combine to form a number divisible by seven. Can you do it?



SISTERS' AGES

THE date was May 20 and the puzzle editor was somewhat perplexed. He needed one more puzzle to complete his page, but his desk was locked and he had left his keys at home.

"How would this do?" suggested the society editor, coming to his assistance. "It may sound simple enough to you, but it bothered me for quite a while."

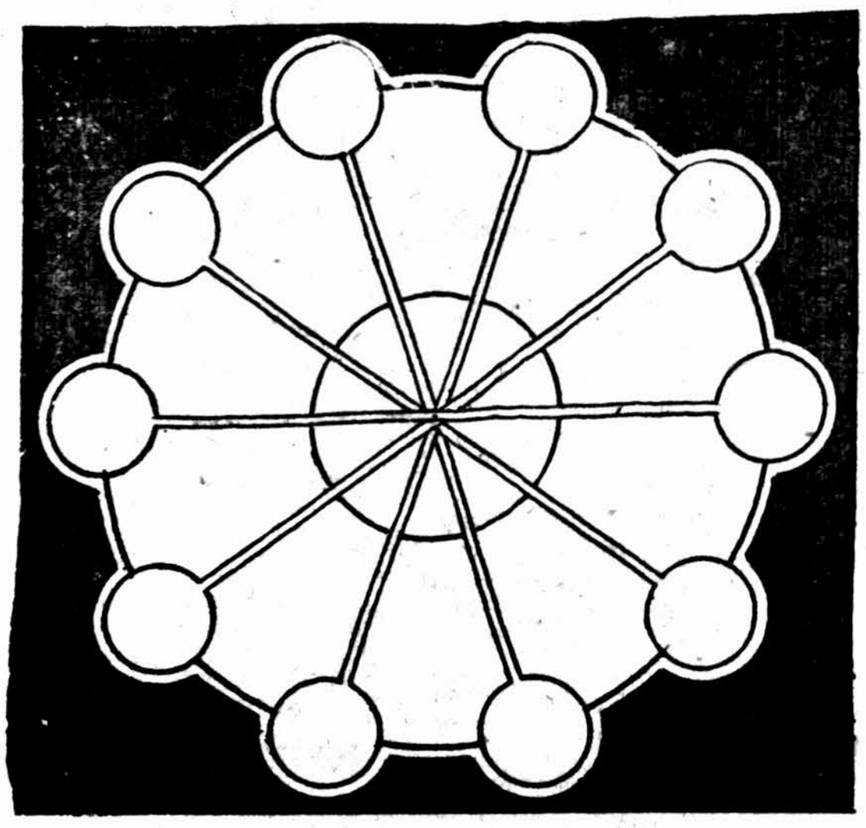
"Fire away," said the puzzle editor.

"Joan and Peggy are sisters. Peggy will be 22 next May and Joan will be 23 next June. How much older is one sister than the other?"

"Give me the exact dates of their birthdays," said the puzzle editor cautiously.

"Certainly," replied the society editor. "Each birthday falls on the fifteenth of the month."

Can you give the sisters' ages?



THE numbers from 2 to 11 inclusive can be written in the 10 small circles above in such a way that the sum of any two adjacent numbers will equal the sum of the two numbers opposite them. Can you solve this puzzle?

SOMETHING always carried at arm's length is the answer to this riddle, the key of which is in the drawings.

By using the initial letters of the names of two of the objects and the last letters in the names of the other two, you can spell out the answer in one word.

DROP LETTERS

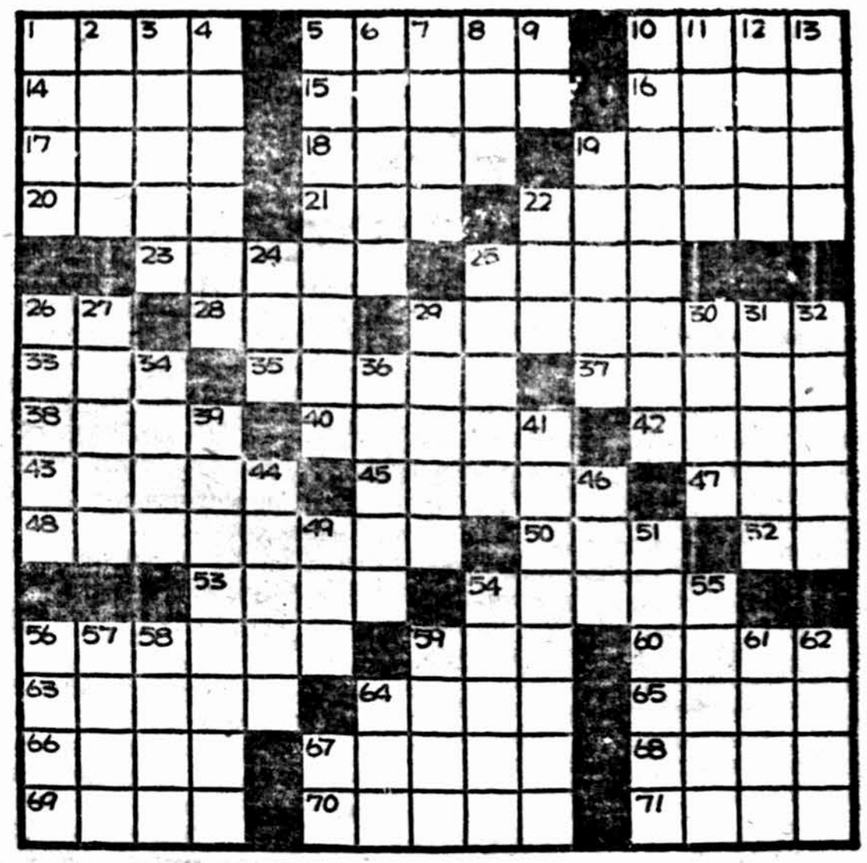
DROP a letter from the name of a building having stalls and you will have left the name of a piece of furniture. Drop another letter and you will have what a book tells. Drop still another and you will have a beverage. Simple? Well, try it.

puzzles and pastimes

From Retreat to Advance

WORK fast and you can put the draftees through their paces by converting RETREAT into ADVANCE in five moves. It's done with letters. Start with RETREAT, drop a letter from this word, replace it with another, rearrange the letters to make a new word, meaning "handled." Do the same with the second word, to get one meaning "made," then with the third to get one meaning "recorded," then with the fourth to get one meaning "inclosed in a cave." One more substitution and rearrangement of the letters and you'll have ADVANCE. If you think you can accomplish this conversion of RETREAT into ADVANCE in fewer moves than the five we have given, we would advise you to take a long furlough in order to do it.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 38)



HORIZONTAL

1—Disorder
5—In what city does the British Middle-East command have its headquarters?
10—Italian fortified seaport
14—Sun disk
15—More peculiar
16—Shield
17—Govern
18—Merry song
19—Snoop
20—What Prussian sea base has been bombed heavily by the R.A.F.?
21—Shoshonean Indian
22—Lookers
23—Scamps (Prov. Brit.)
25—Bristle
26—Like
28—Weep convulsively
29—Waited on
33—Decay
35—Nurture
37—Ascend
38—Sacred image
40—Oriental form of address
42—Prepare for publication
43—What Egyptian border town was first occupied by the British in their drive?
45—What planet is nearest the earth?
47—Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
48—Originates
50—Color
52—Symbol for erbium
53—Shoot
54—Interlace
56—What nymph was turned into a laurel?
59—River island
60—Gem
63—Comply
64—Hue
65—What city houses the Vatican?
66—Coconut-husk fiber
67—Thick soup
68—What gulf is an arm of the Arabian sea?
69—Incites
70—Deep gulf
71—What county in S. E. England has been bombed repeatedly?

VERTICAL

1—What gospel was written specially for the Romans?
2—Toilet case
3—Bottoms of the feet
4—Small fishing lines
5—What Italian navigator landed on Cat Island in 1492?
6—Entrances
7—Unemployed
8—Expose to moisture
9—Correlative of either
10—What pirates were the theme of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera?
11—Curved molding
12—Prevaricator
13—Inquires
14—Cuts
22—Obtain
24—Electrified particle
26—Beer mug
27—Set up
27—What Biblical city was destroyed because of the inhabitants' wickedness?
29—Coal refuse
30—School of art
31—Strike out
32—Binder
34—Anglo-Indian weight
36—What was Edgar Allan Poe's most famous poem?
39—Those eating lunch
41—Altar-cruets
44—What state is known as the "pine" state?
46—Ocean
49—Pedal digit
51—Who wrote the musical composition "Humoresque"?
54—Beverages
55—Certain lyric poem
56—Fresh-water fish
57—Excited
58—Narrow-minded person
59—Light
61—So be it
62—Penitential season
64—Small cask
67—Father

A Cipher in Cards

IN the following cipher each name of a card represents a letter of the alphabet. By substituting the right letters a message can be spelled out. Each group of five letters is a five-letter word and only 10 different letters of the alphabet were used to form the message. It does not make much sense when you solve it, but it is quite a feat to make a sentence with so few letters of the alphabet. Moreover, you will rate yourself ace high if you can decipher it.

Ten, six, nine, five, eight. Two, ace, ten, nine, five. Four, three, nine, eight, ten. Three, seven, five, ten, nine. Five, nine, eight, six, ten. Ten, six, four, five, nine. Ace, six, nine, two, ten. Five, four, three, nine, ten. Six, ace, five, nine, ten.

ON THE SCALES

HERE is one for your arithmetic that sounds difficult until you read it over twice: How much does a dog weigh if a pig weighs 40 pounds more than the combined weight of a hare and a dog, and the hare's weight is one-third less than that of the dog?

GLAMOUR

(Continued from Page 33)

and comradeship....but dining in splendour by one's self is like the kill of a lion.

Frustration

And suddenly there seemed nothing in the world more important than to know him. To experience his tenderness and hold a sovereign place in his thoughts. But ....aware of the prejudices and conservatism of men....she suddenly felt sure there could be nothing she wanted with the man whose hair was graying and whose eyes were so very civilised.

Whereupon she rose and walked out without looking back. And paid her check. And felt his eyes follow her through the door that swung past him forever.

And she tilted her chin and tried to tell herself he might have been so very disappointing. And at least now she could dream of what he should have been like, according to her own fancy. And she was glad she had not looked back. So, sans glamour, she turned the key in her lock, and suddenly she felt caught up in the web of a world....in which mutuality is not enough of a basis for honour.

And there in her lonely room, she felt just a little sad. And from somewhere up above, she thought for a moment....she heard an angel weep.

WHO IS ELEAZAR WILLIAMS?

(Continued from Page 8)

agree to renounce all right and title to the throne of France, but he refused the offer although preferring to continue his missionary work until his death. He afterward claimed to have known that he was none other than the "lost Louis XVII" of France, and to have let the Prince de Joinville know that he knew.

The Rev. Eleazar William had never been known to utter an untruth. He was as God-fearing a man as ever wore the cloth. Why should he invent such a story when he did not take advantage of the notoriety that naturally resulted from it? Why should the Prince de Joinville search him out in the wilderness? Where else was the lost Louis XVII?"

Heir To French Throne

At the time his father, Louis XVI, was guillotined by the Jacobins, the little heir to the French throne was 8 years old. In the Prison of the Temple this princeling was placed in the care of Simon, the jailer, who kept him clothed in rags and besotted with brandy; who gave him a toy guillotine to play with and who clubbed him unmercifully until he would sing an obscene song mocking his dead parents.

The cruel Simon was himself guillotined for his trouble and the little Dauphin became lost to history. Simon's wife confessed that the child was carried off and Louis XVIII had her locked up for life in a mad house. This same Louis XVIII, thereupon ordered the Abbe Dubois to sign a declaration that the Dauphin had been buried in the cemetery of his church, St. Marguerite, and after refusing to comply, the Abbe was poisoned to death.

The Duc de Berri after denouncing Louis XVIII's usurpation of the lost Dauphin's throne, was assassinated for his pains.

A zealous royalist, the Chevalier d'Oeillet is said to have given Simon's wife dol. 60,000 to let him kidnap the fear-crazed Dauphin and substitute for that princeling a weak-minded peasant lad.

Eleazar Williams died in Hogansburg, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1858, aged about 72 years. Many who conversed with him were impressed by his resemblance to Louis XVI. Our libraries contain considerable literature supporting the theory that he was that unhappy monarch's lost son and the rightful heir to the French throne. If not, who was he?

DESERTERS FROM THE HOME FRONT!

(Continued from Page 8)

marriage, and the wife may bring a suit against him. Usually desertion is without the consent of the other party, and it is this aspect which distinguishes it from Judicial separation. In desertion the separation need not necessarily be permanent. It is not so much a matter of time as of attitude and intention of the deserter. Desertion is a cessation of normal marital duties; it not only interrupts those duties and services dependent upon the presence of the parties but also involves a repudiation of other obligations like financial support by the husband

Deep-Seated Difficulties

Like divorce, desertion is a symptom of deep-seated difficulties in marriage relationship. The casual factors involved in desertion and divorce are practically the same. Both are endeavours to resolve a real maladjustment in family life. Both of them ease the tension and relieve some of the emotional disturbances caused by two incompatible persons endeavouring to live together And naturally both of them result in broken homes. Unlike divorce, desertion is not always final. Not infrequently the deserted wife is willing to take back her husband.

The causes of family disruption may be found, as it has already been pointed out in the wife, the husband or the community, but whatever the cause and wherever it may be located, the maladjusted family tends gradually to disintegrate. If cleavage is due to petty quarrels and misunderstanding, it can be patched up and harmonious relations can be re-established. Parents and relatives do attempt under such conditions to bring about a reunion; happily they succeed in most cases. But the deserters who cannot be reconciled—and they are not a few—present a serious problem.

Such cases will ever remain insoluble unless there is a legal provision for divorce. The man, no doubt, is free to marry again but the unfortunate wife is forbidden to adopt the same means of escape. Bearing on this subject, the Secretary of the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram writes in one of his reports: "All our efforts to persuade these women to be self-supporting by taking some course of education have failed. Being young, they are naturally desirous of living a married life but the Hindu law does not permit them to remarry. Hence they have nothing but darkness before them. If the Ashram is unable to show them any way—and in most cases we are really helpless—they become desperate, leave the Home and eventually become a willing victim to the lust and greed of designing persons."

Right To Divorce

Thus the problem of the deserted wife presents insurmountable difficulties in adjustment largely because the Hindu law does not allow divorce to women of the upper castes. Practically all of the deserted women are very young. So domestic service and such other employment are unsafe for them. Since her natural sex impulses remain undiminished, her one great desire is to get married. But the Hindu law forbids her remarriage Hence she must, if she is abandoned, either go for protection and support to her unwilling parents or relatives, or seek admission into a rescue home, or become a concubine, or take to prostitution, or change her religion and remarry, or commit suicide to put an end to her miserable life. Her life is indeed most pathetic and full of temptations to immoral living. It is the realization of the gravity of this evil, resulting from the denial of the right to dissolve a marriage, that has led the Hindu reformers to introduce the Divorce Bill, making desertion a legal ground and giving the Hindu woman the right to divorce.—"Indian Police Gazette."

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

LAUGHS FROM THE PREVIEWS
HOW MUCH WOULD YOU CHARGE TO HOUSE A HAUNT?
HOTEL
~BUT DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER!
"THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE"
SOME DIRECTORS CAST THEMSELVES IN SMALL ROLES IN THEIR PICTURES JUST SO THEY CAN CHARGE OFF THEIR ANNUAL WARDROBE EXPENSE TO PROFESSIONAL NEED IN THEIR INCOME TAX RETURNS.
AFTER FOUR YEARS' POSING IN BATHING SUITS FOR PUBLICITY PICTURES—
MARTHA RAYE
IS FINALLY BUILDING A SWIMMING POOL AND TAKING A COURSE OF SWIMMING LESSONS!
4-25

"THE YEARLING"

(Continued from Page 9)

a back-fire that almost knocked Penny down gave the bear time for flight.

Penny had to have a new gun but he had no money. Taking a worthless little dog, he visited the Forresters. The gigantic Forrester men listened in awe at the tale of the bear fight. They credited Penny's dog which he now held in his lap, as the one that was so valiant. Finally Lem Forrester offered Penny a fine new gun for the dog, but Penny knew the value of truth. Again and again Penny stated that his little dog was no good, but Lem said that if Penny would not trade, he would steal the dog. Penny went home with a new gun.

Meanwhile trouble arose among the neighbours because of a girl. Oliver Hutto and Lem Forrester each claimed little blond Twink for his girl. One day three Forresters jumped on Oliver to teach him a lesson. Penny Baxter saw that it would be murder so he joined Oliver: Jody helped his father. The Forresters won an undisputed victory, but worse still, they set out to get revenge on Penny for turning against them.

* * * *

Lem Forrester set a trap for Penny's hogs and took them all to his own pens. When he understood just where he stood with the Forresters, Penny took his gun and started for their home. But his visit was not completed. On the pathway he was struck by a full-grown rattle snake.

Keeping his wits, Penny shot a doe, cut out her liver and held it against his wound. He sent Jody running to the Forresters for help, while he started toward home alone.

The Forresters received Jody coldly but were softened by his fright which made him incoherent at first. Three of them volunteered to help.

The doctor found Penny black and swollen with the poison. Never before in the history of their household had the Forresters been without whiskey and now their neighbour was snakebit! The doctor said that without it, Penny had no chance of recovery.

Penny, however, surprised everyone by fighting it out. For a time he lay helpless, grateful to Buck Forrester who moved into the Baxter home for a while to help Jody along.

Yet there was good in Penny's accident. It enabled Jody to have his first and last pet. Ma Baxter had always refused Jody the joy of having pets; there was not always food enough for the Baxters in winter and Ma would waste nothing on creatures of the woods.

* * * *

But when his father was struck by the rattler, Jody saw his opportunity. The doe that his father had shot had a fawn. The morning after his father showed positive recovery, Jody asked whether he might try find the fawn, Penny could reply nothing but "Yes."

The boy set out, hoping that no bear or wolf had found the fawn, hoping that the fawn had not died for lack of food, hoping that the fawn would follow him. The young creature lay half hidden, weak and frightened. Jody talked to him, carrying him most of the way home. The boy had found something to love, something that depended on him, something that followed at his heels, something that loved him faithfully. He named him Flag for the stubby tail that he waved.

During this year that the boy and the deer were growing into yearlings together, many things happened to Jody. There was the time that Jody landed a ten pound black bass. Another time he and Penny hunted for Slew Foot, tracking him three days before they killed him. Then there was the hurricane. Nine days the rain poured, flooding the pens, the fields, the house, bringing death to the live stock, to the creatures of the field, and leaving a plague in its wake.

One night the live stock cried aloud in fear; running out with his gun Penny saw a pack of wolves circling round, having just killed a calf. It was time to seek help then; Penny went the next day to the Forresters

But this was also a year of tragedy for Jody. Penny had injured his health from overwork until he was again confined to bed. A man's responsibility fell upon Jody's shoulders. That would not have been difficult for the boy to meet, but Flag began to eat up all the crops.

With his mother's help, Jody built a fence higher than his own head. Without a glance, Flag was up and over it and into the corn field to eat up the third crop. From his bed Penny told Jody to kill Flag.

The boy could not do it. Ma Baxter remembering winters of cold and hunger, shot at Flag wounding him. Screeching in his agony, Jody followed his pet and killed him to end the pain. Then Jody ran away. He wanted to reach Oliver Hutto in Boston.

After four days without food, Jody fainted. He was found by travellers who took him to a village not far from the Baxter home. Jody returned to his father, acknowledged his recent acquaintance with starvation, and accepted the responsibility of running the Baxter farm. In his experience with Flag, Jody grew from a yearling's state into that of a man.

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PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. Calvin Coolidge; 2. James J. McGraw; 3. General Hugh Johnson; 4. George Herman Ruth; 5. Jennie Lind; 6. Ann Sheridan; 7. John J. Pershing; 8. Charles G. Dawes; 9. William Shakespeare; 10. Helen Wills Moody; 11. Walter Johnson; 12. Jimmie Durante; 13. Abraham Lincoln; 14. Paavo Nurmi; 15. Luis Firpo; 16. Andrew Jackson; 17. Mary Pickford; 18. Harold "Red" Grange; 19. Thomas Edison; 20. Wm. Jennings Bryan; 21. William F. Cody; 22. Bismark; 23. Charles A. Lindbergh; 24. Joan of Arc; 25. Napoleon Bonaparte.

A Cipher in Cards: Stern miser opens purse, rents store. Items: Ropes, tires.

Drop Letters: Stable, table, tale, ale.

On the Scales: Pig weighs 65 pounds, dog 15, hare 10.

Divide by 7: The six circle is turned upside down to give a nine circle. The number divisible by seven is 931.

Sisters' Ages: Joan was born June 15, 1918 and her sister on May 15, 1920. Joan is one year and eleven months older than Peggy.

What Is It: Griffin, auger, derby, match. The answer to the riddle is HAND.

Retreat to Advance: RETREAT, TREATED, CREATED, ENACTED, ENCAVED, ADVANCE.

Opposite Sums: Reading clockwise and starting at any circle, fill in the numbers 2 5 8 11 6 3 4 9 10 7.

WORD ABOUT PUZZLES:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

B L A C K S M I T H.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Vicar: "And how are you getting on George?"

Village ancient: "I bean't like I was, sir. I used to walk right round the village, but now I often get so tired that when I'm half way I have to turn back.

THE Mayor had consented, with a number of his colleagues, to attend an important temperance gathering. They were rather late, and the chairman of the meeting, with the object of marking time, announced that they would sing the hymn, "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

The civic procession, headed by the Mayor, entered the hall just as the audience were singing: "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on!"

* * *

AN Aberdonian and an Edinburgh man (Edinburgh being renowned for a certain snobbish West-endiness) were paired together in a golf match. The Edinburgh man remarked with satisfaction that it was a curious fact that while lots of stories were told against Aberdeen none was told against Edinburgh.

"No," said the Aberdonian, "it's bad enough living there, without making a joke about it."

* * *

A WRITER says there is a superstition that it is lucky to take a black cat to a wedding. A similar superstition exists with regard to taking a bridegroom.

FOR some reason the magistrate was not quite clear as to what the case was all about, so he tried to find out by questioning the prisoner.

"What were you doing when you were arrested?" he asked.

"Waiting, sir."

"What for "

"Money, sir."

"Who was to give you the money?"

"The man I was waiting for, sir."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"Waiting, sir."

The magistrate felt his head beginning to swim. "What do you do for a living?" he demanded.

"I'm a waiter, sir."

* * *

A WOMAN about to leave London for New Zealand was advised to provide herself with very warm clothing.

"Why?" she asked.

"Oh, it's awfully cold out there, don't you know!" replied the adviser. "It's the place where the frozen mutton comes from!"

* * *

"A millionaire confessed recently that he is not interested in money. That is just what sonny says of the pudding, after his fourth helping."

AN Italian General was addressing his troops.

"The Australians are approaching," he shouted, "and I want you to stand firm and fight to the last. To help, each man shall be first given a good stiff drink."

"Shall I get you a drink, sir?" whispered an officer.

"Good gracious, no," whispered back the General. "The darn stuff might go to my legs and reduce my speed!"

* * *

"YES," said a sad-eyed man, "I married the widow of a man who was hanged, and I thought that in the circumstances there would be no comparisons with the late lamented. But I was mistaken."

"Did she praise him just the same?"

"Well, not exactly, but we hadn't been married a week before she declared that hanging was too good for me."

* * *

THE young bride was extolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

"George is the most generous man in the world," she declared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."

Joe: "Wot's the meaning of being passed for sedentary work, Jim?"

Jim: "Why if a bloke's got a job picking up the road, say, 'e can sit down to do it."

Farmer: "What you doing up there? Don't you know a barking dog don't bite."

Scared one: "That may be, but I'm afraid he'll stop barking."

Vicar: "Morning George. Just seen your grandfather. Wonderful old chap to be ploughing at ninety."

George: "But 'e ain't been so good lately, Vicar."

Vicar: "Oh! How's that?"

George: "Father's beginning to think farming don't agree with him."

TWO Jews went to North Wales on holiday. They took a tramp among the hills.

"I vish," said one, "that I owned that tallest mountain over there and that it was solid gold."

"That's a lovely thought," said the other. "Ike, if that mountain vas solid gold and you owned it, vould you give me part of it?"

"Certainly I vouldn't!" said Ike, "Vish yourself a mountain."

* * *

"WE agree with Mr. James Agate about the "melancholy and defeatism" of the latest songs. As a matter of fact some of our modern songs are so full of swing you can't tell what the band is playing, much less what famous music has been stolen."

* * *

THE ministers were comparing notes

"I have three hundred and odd members in my congregation," said one.

"I have over four hundred, all odd," replied the other.

THE

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

TAGORE is dead. Long live Tagore!

From one end of the country to the other, this cry goes up, a cry of lamentation but, strangely, also a cry of exultation. For, when a man like Tagore dies, it is not annihilation but immortality. If the soul is deathless, as Tagore himself believed, then for him it is not the end but the beginning of an enchanted adventure, the stepping out from the world of the flesh into the rarified realm of the spirit.

★

Versatile Genius

Tagore was many things to many men in his life. Versatility seldom goes with genius but Tagore was an exception. Perhaps the most versatile genius of this century.

Essentially an artist, his art flowered in so many different forms. He was a poet, playwright, musician, painter and actor. He wrote novels, plays, short stories, essays, *belles lettres*, philosophical and metaphysical treatises, political pamphlets. He conducted one of the world's greatest Seminaries, Shantiniketan he gave discourses on religion and ethics, planned and looked after the garden, and even took a keen interest in the agricultural problems of his tenants.

In Tagore's case genius was not the concentration of intellectal energy in one channel of activity but rather the branching out of the tree of knowledge, like the holy banyan, each branch reaching down and taking strength from the soil, thus preserving rather than dissipating the life-giving sap of the central trunk.

★

Poet And The Physicist

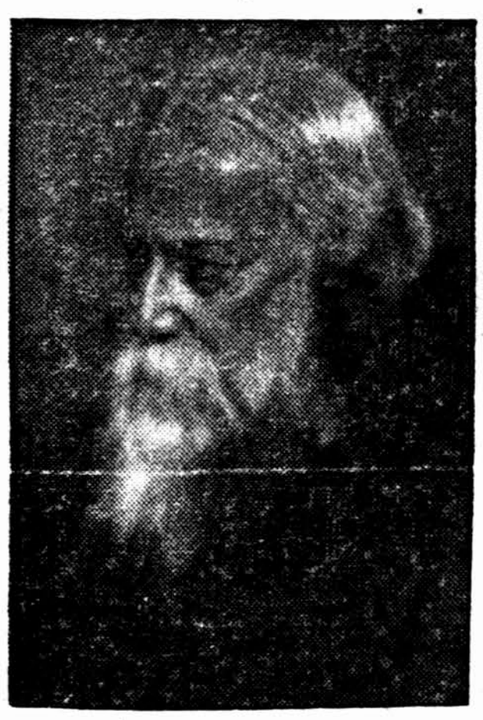
Einstein

An example of Tagore's keen mind and versatile genius was the discussion he had with Professor Albert Einstein, the renowned scientist and author of the relativity theory. The two great minds met at the Professor's residence in Germany in 1930, before the Hitler terror drove Einstein, along with other 'non-Aryan' intellectuals, out of their homelands.

The main topic of discussion was "Truth" and the following extracts from the published verbatim report of the discussion are very illuminating:—

EINSTEIN: I cannot prove scientifically that truth must be conceived as a truth that is valid, independent of humanity; but I believe it firmly. I believe, for instance that the Pythagorean theorem in geometry states something that is approximately true, independent of the existence of man. Any way, if there is a reality independent of man there is also a truth relative to this reality; and in the same way the negation of the first engenders a negation of the existence of the latter.

TAGORE: Truth, which is one with the Universal Being must essentially be human, otherwise—whatever we individuals realize as true can never be called truth—at least the truth which is described as scientific and can only be reached through the process of logic, in other words, by an organ of thoughts which is human. According to Indian philosophy there is Brahman the absolute Truth, which cannot be conceived by the isolation of the individual mind or described by words, but can only be realized by completely merging the individual in its infinity. But such a truth cannot belong to Science. The nature of truth which we are discussing is an appearance—that is to say what appears to be true to the human mind and therefore is human and may be called 'maya' or illusion.



Tagore is dead. Long live Tagore!

Tagore And Tilak

Here is another side-light on the personality of Tagore.

During the Home Rule agitation days, people who had complete mastery of the English language and had otherwise made a name as international celebrities were in demand to go abroad and arouse the world conscience on the question of Indian freedom.

Rabindranath Tagore had become the talk of all literary and cultural circles all over the globe, because of his having won the Nobel Prize for literature. He had both form and content. He had an impressive presence, a prepossessing bearing, charming eloquence and solid, substantial things to say as a courageous Indian Nationalist.

So Tilak wanted to enlist his services in the cause of Home Rule for India and he desired him to carry on a campaign in the United States. Tilak came to Bombay, particularly to see Tagore. An appointment was fixed. Tilak and Tagore were closeted together for a long time and Tilak left him with Tagore's promise to sail for America. He immediately sent him a cheque for a lakh of rupees to cover the expenses of his campaign.

To the great surprise of the Lokmanya the cheque was returned with profuse regrets for inability to proceed to America. Tilak was justifiably perturbed, but he is reported to have made one sarcastic remark: "After all he is a poet. Poetry is his first love. Patriotism must come next."

What Tilak probably meant and what undoubtedly was true in the case of Tagore was that "politics must come next." Politics, not patriotism! For, while generally keeping away from the stress and strife of politics, every phase of Tagore's activity was inspired by his deep love for his country and a passionate desire for its emancipation.

★

Tagore In Bombay

We, in Bombay, were not fortunate enough to have frequent opportunities of seeing the Poet in person. That is probably the solitary point on which the "village on the Hooghly" can be said to have scored over the 'urbs prima in indis.'

The last time Tagore came to Bombay was in 1933 when, it will be recalled, he arrived in the city with the Shantiniketan party in November and was the guest of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who personally looked after arrangements for his stay and his programme. An exhibition of his paintings and of paintings by Shantiniketan artists was opened. He delivered a lecture at the Regal Theatre on "The Challenge of Judgment" and at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "The Price of Freedom." The Shantiniketan artists performed "Sapmochan" and "Tasheer Desh" in the presence of the poet.

In 1937 he was again expected to pay a visit along with the party of Shantiniketan artistes who gave several performances of "Chitrangada", but at the last moment he was prevented from coming by ill health. And Bombay was deprived of the opportunity of having his last 'darshan.'

★

Authors, Please Note!

Some time ago we had occasion to remark that 'strange are the ways of journalists.' Now, it appears that stranger still are the ways of the authors.

Saroyan

William Saroyan, 32-year-old Armenian-American playwright, novelist and short story writer whose "Daring Young Man On The Flying Trapeze" started a new vogue in 'impressionistic story-telling, was recently awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his play, "The Time of Your Life". Author-playwright Saroyan accepted the honour but refused the prize money (1,000 dollars!) because he did not feel that wealth should patronize art. This, he said, was bad taste, like his giving a prize to some commercial firm for showing big profits. Which shows that Saroyan, unlike his author hero, "The Daring Young Man," is certainly not starving.

★

Saroyan vs. Saroyan

In the beginning of his career, according to Life,

"Saroyan had been writing under two names. He used his own name in ordinary publications and that of Sirak Goryan in Armenian-American papers. This had the desirable effect of starting a controversy among the critics as to the respective merits of these two promising Armenian writers. E. J. O'Brien included a Goryan in his annual anthology of "Best Short Stories for 1943." White Burnett, editor of 'Story,' argued that Saroyan's stuff was better.

"According to his publishers, when they sent him to usual six author's copies of his first book, he boarded the Oakland-San Francisco ferry and waved them wildly under passengers' noses. 'I'm Saroyan!' he yelled. 'This is my book!' He sold all six copies autographed."

"I am Saroyan," he said.

★

Lousy Writing

Saroyan likes to do unusual and sensation-making things. Recently he announced that he wanted manuscripts for "An anthology of Lousy Writing." There are not a few cynical critics who say he can compile several such anthologies from his own writings.

★

Amery Can Speak Serbian . . . .

Mr. Eden found his knowledge of Oriental languages very useful in his talks in the Middle East. He can speak to the Turks in their own language. That makes for simplicity in important negotiations.

Mr. Eden was a prizeman in Oriental languages at Oxford, and since those days has never lost interest in such studies. He also speaks French fluently.

Mr. Churchill, though he attacks French with his usual courage, is fluent rather than polished. Foreign languages were not his strong point at Harrow.

Lord Simon, the Lord Chancellor, has spoken French to Frenchmen, Portuguese to Brazilians, and Spanish to other Latin Americans. He has sometimes quoted Greek in Parliament, and he claims to know the Japanese alphabet.

Another Minister who knows languages of Near Eastern peoples is Mr. Amery. In the last war he found himself with the Serbs. A senior officer gave him a primer of their language.

"Do you think you can master that tongue?" he was asked.

The present India Secretary locked at the book and replied: "I think I might; I wrote it!"

★

... But Not Hindustani!

Hindustani, however, is not one of the strong points of the Secretary of State for India. He is ignorant of the language, as of the sentiments and aspirations, of the country he is supposed to rule from Whitehall.

★

Out Of Date!

"The rich man in his castle,
The poor man at his gate,
God made them high and lowly,
THAT'E STUFF OUT OF DATE."
—From "The New Statesman & Nation."

★

Homour Beats Hitler

The British 'secret weapon,' their sense of humour, is still able to joke and laugh in the midst of destruction. For example, a shopkeeper whose place had been bombed hung out a sign reading "Alterations by Hitler", and another sign over what had been a paint shop read, "Destroyed through professional jea'ousy."

★

The Last Laugh

"Look here, surely you can't refuse to lend me some money? One friend should always be ready to help another, you know."

"Yes, but you always want to be the other."

SPEAK TO HER OF LOVE!

A great favourite with the troops. Lesley Osmond, British stage and broadcast artiste who is busily engaged entertaining the troops. Her latest appearance is in "Speak To Me of Love."

SHE IS TAPPING HER WAY TO FAME

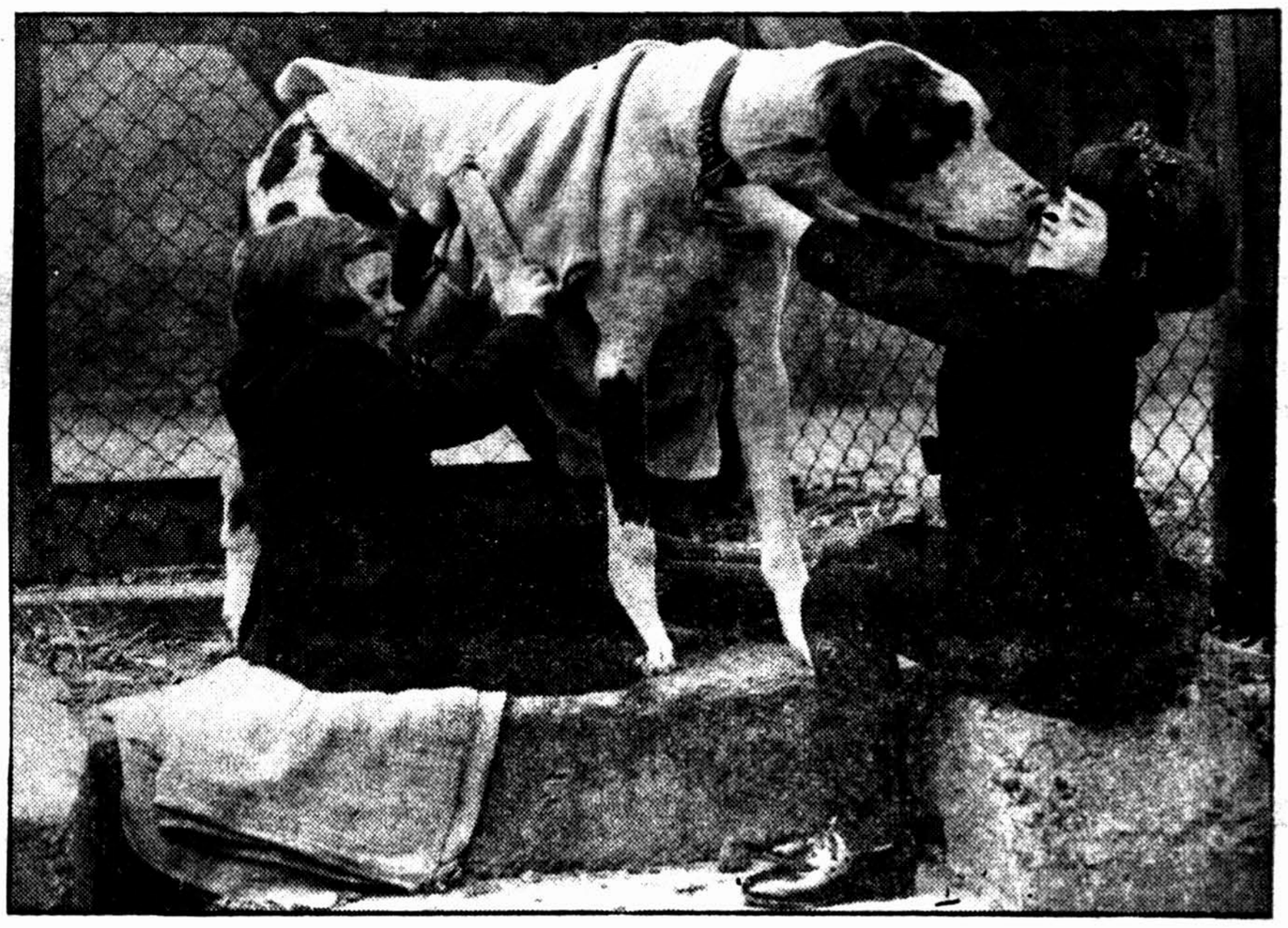
IRENE ROBERTS, former Civil Service telegraphist, is a determined young lady.

IRENE is now tapping her way to fame with her feet instead of the telegraph key.

THREE SETS OF SISTERS

The family spirit is evident in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, as can be seen by this picture of three sets of sisters, all attractive girls who are members of the A.T.S. in the Southern Command.

"BUSY BEES" ARE BUSY



Members of the "Busy Bees", a junior branch of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, are doing very useful work making coats etc. for animals which are bombed out of their homes.

LITTLE PATIENTS AT FARNHAM HALL

The Cheyne Hospital for Children now carries on at Farnham's Hall near Hertford, Hertforshire. Here the youngsters are able to enjoy delightful strolls in the huge and pi turesque grounds which surround the Hall. Photo shows some of the little patients with their nurse in the grounds of Farnham Hall.

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